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VOL. 49.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916

NO. 156

ENTENTE ALLIES' REPLY IS BASED ON STATEMENT BY PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE; REPARATIONS AND RESTITUTION

Germany's Failure to Formulate Proposals for Peace Removes in Advance Any Basis for Pour Parlers; Responsibility for the Conflict Rests on Central Empires; Guarantees Must Be Given

Paris, Dec. 30.—The allies' answer to the German note of Dec. 12 will be issued to Ambassadors tomorrow night, says the Paris press, and published to-morrow. It is long and sets forth again the responsibility of the central empires for the European conflict. It insists on legitimate reparations and restitutions demanded by the entente as outlined by Premier Lloyd George, and also says that Germany, by failing to formulate proposals for peace, removes in advance any basis for pour parlers.

The note seeks to suggest that the Berlin cabinet, having proclaimed in 1914 its contempt for treaties, cannot pretend to obtain the same conditions as powers respectful of signatures and must offer guarantees.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Budapest dispatches quote Emperor Charles as saying to Count Julius Andrássy during the reception yesterday: "Our enemies are finally commencing to understand that they cannot conquer us. I have therefore reason to hope that the loyal offers of the central powers have brought us nearer to peace."

Sent Second Note.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—It has been learned that a few days ago President Wilson sent a second note, explanatory of the first, to the central powers and the entente nations. This note has not been received.

The reason for the withholding of the second note is said to be that the German reply, received in the interim, showed that the German government had not been rightly informed owing to the "misconceptions regarding the purposes and aims of President Wilson's step which an unfriendly press in both camps attributed thereto."

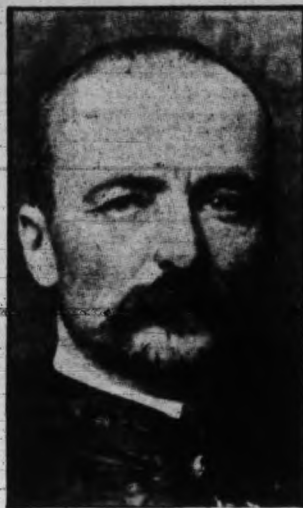
Lansing Is Silent.

Washington, Dec. 30.—Secretary Lansing refused to comment on the report that a second explanatory note had been sent both to the central powers and the entente allies to correct misinterpretations of the president's note calling for peace terms. He indicated that under the recent policy of silence adopted by President Wilson and himself, he would make no statement either affirming or denying such reports. It is felt that much misunderstanding might arise in the popular mind, but it is held that the various governments addressed will be influenced only by the official information which will be quite complete.

Other officials, however, said they were sure no second note had been sent and that the Berlin dispatches referred to the two statements by Secretary Lansing issued the day after the dispatch of the original note.

Secretary Lansing also refused to

**HUNGARIAN PREMIER
MAY BE FORCED TO
RESIGN HIS OFFICE**



COUNT TISZA

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Dispatches from Budapest concern themselves more and more with the question of the possible retirement of Premier Tisza. Audiences granted to Thursday by the emperor to Count Apponyi, the Austrian leader, and to former Premier Khevenhüller, tended to strengthen the gossip that the position of Count Tisza as Hungarian premier and dominant personality in the dual monarchy was shaken. The same gossip named Count Zichy as the most prominent candidate for the premiership.

DETERMINATION OF ALLIES UNSHAKEN

No Change in Their Attitude Regarding Proposal Made by Germany

EUROPEAN NEUTRALS SEND REPLIES TO WILSON

The Netherlands and the Vatican Likely to Remain Silent

London, Dec. 30.—(By Arthur S. Draper.)—With the possible exception of Greece and Holland, all the European neutrals either have given or will give their endorsement to President Wilson's peace note to the belligerents. It is understood that The Netherlands and the Vatican are likely to preserve silence, but Spain intends to join Switzerland and the three Scandinavian countries, whose joint note was made public to-day.

Ambassador Page spent twenty minutes with Premier Lloyd George yesterday. It is believed that he conveyed a private message from the president explaining the several misunderstandings arising from the note. Similar action was taken on Thursday by Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page at Rome.

Though the allied reply to Germany probably will be cabled to Washington to-night or to-morrow morning, there is a probability of further delay of a few days in answering President Wilson's note. However, the allies answer Germany should not be considered as in a tone anticipatory to that of their reply to the president. The two notes are likely to be very different.

Ambassador Jules Cambon is taking an active part in the Anglo-French negotiations going on here. "Lloyd George is having direct conferences with the foreign representatives, marking a departure in diplomatic exchanges and showing his desire to get first hand information on the urgent matters awaiting decision."

EMBARGO IS REMOVED.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—W. J. Healy, imperial trade correspondent here, has been notified from London that the exportation of various fibres and jute piece goods, threads, yarn, and twist webbing from Great Britain is no longer prohibited.

REGARD PROPOSAL AS WAR MANOEUVRE

Paris, Dec. 30.—The entente governments in replying to Germany declare that they refuse to consider Germany's insincere and ineffective proposition for a conference.

The suggested conference, without conditions, is not a peace offer, the note says, but is rather a war manoeuvre.

Extensive Operations in Progress in Roumania



ECONOMY PREVENTS START OF WORK ON ESQUIMALT DRYDOCK

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, stated to-day that in view of the necessity for strict economy in all public works, it is very unlikely that work on the Esquimalt drydock will be started in the coming year.

DR. WHEELER DIES.

New York, Dec. 30.—Dr. Claude L. Wheeler, editor of the New York Medical Journal since 1909, died of pneumonia to-day.

GERMANS DISPERSED BY FRENCH FIRE

Attempted to Capture Position After Spirited Artillery Bombardment

PARIS REPORT TELLS OF ATTACK ON ENEMY TRENCH

Paris, Dec. 30.—The following official announcement was made here to-day: "In the Champagne a detachment of the enemy which attempted, after a spirited artillery bombardment, to capture one of our positions in the vicinity of Beaulieu, was dispersed by our fire. West of Tathure we carried out a successful surprise attack on an enemy trench."

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the night was relatively quiet. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

Berlin Reports Attacks.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Several attacks were made by the French yesterday on the Verdun front, says to-day's report from army headquarters. All efforts to retake positions in this sector were repulsed by the Germans.

C. P. R. STOREKEEPER DEAD.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—L. G. Genest, general storekeeper of the C. P. R., died to-day after long service with the company. He was well known in every centre in the West. He had been in railway work since 1882, starting as a laborer.

NO EASY TASK AHEAD OF IT.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—The budget committee of the reichstag probably will be called together the middle of January, says an Overseas News Agency announcement.

RETIRING FROM MANAGEMENT.

Vancouver, Dec. 30.—C. A. Crosbie, for many years supervisor for the Royal Bank of Canada, is retiring from that institution to be succeeded here January 15 by C. A. Frazee, manager at Halifax.

OPERATIONS EXTEND ALONG WIDE FRONT

Forces of Central Powers Are Making Great Efforts in Roumania

CAPTURE OF BRAILA ONE OF OBJECTS OF MOVEMENTS

Invading Armies Slowly Approaching Fortified Lines on the Sereth

London, Dec. 30.—The military operations on which interest is focused at present are the great efforts the central powers are making against the Roumanians and Rumanians. This campaign is proceeding on a front of about 120 miles, reaching from Otuz Pass to the Danube.

One main object of the attack is supposedly the capture of Braila. The central forces are divided into three armies, namely, that in the Moldavian mountain region, commanded by General von Gorok; the 9th army under General Falkenhayn, which is operating on both sides of the Rymnik and the Danube; and the Danube army, composed of Germans, Turks and Bulgarians under General von Kossch.

The general outcome of the operations during the last week has been an advance of several miles by Gorok and Falkenhayn with the capture of many prisoners. The Danube army has been almost stationary, the invaders being little nearer Braila than they were ten days ago. The pressure, however, on the Russian right flank in Moldavia and in the centre is slowly bringing the invaders nearer the fortified lines on the Sereth, which roughly divide Moldavia and Wallachia.

The only point of interest marked by military critics here in regard to the western front is a reference in the communique issued by the German war office last night to the "new position north of the Somme." It is not known whether this pressure has any special significance.

The version of the German communique of Friday night, received here by wireless makes no reference to a "new position north of the Somme," referred to in the London papers. The only statement in regard to the Somme region, according to the wireless version, was that a stronger artillery fire had developed north of the river.

Berlin Report.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—In the course of heavy fighting on the Transylvanian front yesterday Teutonic troops entered Russo-Roumanian positions and pushed further ahead notwithstanding counter-attacks, the war office announces. In Roumania the Russian and Roumanian forces are being driven back along the whole front between the mountains and the Danube.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

London, Dec. 30.—Canadiana serving in England have been notified that no further applications at present can be entertained for commissions in the Royal Flying Corps.

PEACE ON GERMANY'S TERMS WOULD MEAN STEP BACKWARD TO OLDER AGE WHEN BRUTE FORCE ALONE COUNTED

Frank H. Simonds Says Allies Must Continue Struggle Until Teutons Are Compelled to Give Up Ill-Gotten Gains and People of Small Nations Are Liberated From Yoke of Slavery

New York, Dec. 30.—(By Frank H. Simonds.) "The Issues."

This great tragedy, which is the world war, is the final impression of the idea and the policy taught, spoken, believed by Germany for the past generation. Any peace that gave to Germany profit as the result of crime would be a peace shameful in itself and calculated to last but that brief hour during which German strength was gathered for a new attack. That Germany should emerge victorious from a war wantonly designed by her and prosecuted by her in a manner recalling the worst of remote barbarism seems at once a thing unthinkable and a possibility that would threaten all that we in America care for and have held to.

The very smallest concession Germany if it is to provide for its own safety hereafter is that Germany shall emerge from the war intact; the very least that Europe must insist upon and America hope for is that there shall be no reward for the crimes Germany has committed, and no booty carried away and held as a result of the assaults upon Belgium, Serbia and France.

Thirty months ago Europe went to war to defend its temples, its civilization, its ideas and its ideals from an attack which was made by a nation which asserted that force was the sole element to be recognized, and that all faith and honor, all humanity were as nothing when, by disregarding them, a nation and a people would come at its purpose the better or reach its enemies, enemies it was attacking of its own volition, most expeditiously.

Now, then, Europe must continue the fight until the German is compelled either by weariness to return to his own boundaries, to abandon what he has acquired by so much effort and at such a terrible cost in German life and treasure. Unless Serbia, Belgium and France are to be evacuated then the war will prove a successful assault upon liberty and right and we shall have turned backward to the older age when brute force alone counted.

Beyond this necessity of a return to the conditions of 1914 there are other problems and questions. Europe, fighting for the liberty it possessed, has sought and seeks to complete the liberation by the rescue from the Germans of that portion of France torn from the French people as the result of an earlier war provoked by Germany in the same spirit and with the same purposes. There remain portions of Italy, lands inhabited by Latins in the Trentino and Trieste, which have been subjected to Hapsburg tyranny and have never ceased to call to the Italian heart and the Italian spirit. To return Alsace-Lorraine to France, to permit Russia to hold the sad remnant of the Armenians, these are terms that the allies insist upon, can insist upon; these are the things which are quite as essential to their main purpose as the liberation of Belgium and Serbia, the evacuation of France; they are consistent utterly with the purpose for which the allied peoples drew the sword.

FOOD PROBLEM IN

GERMANY IS SERIOUS

Official Says Present System Has Failed to Secure Equable Distribution

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Adolf T. von Batocki, president of the food regulation board, assigns as reasons for the failure of the system of maximum prices without expropriation of supplies the fact that producers either consume supplies themselves or sell to consumers in their vicinity, making it impossible for the remotest consumers in the cities to obtain sufficient supplies.

Herr Batocki urges the cities to co-operate with the imperial authorities so as to avoid competition by the municipalities in the contracting for supplies. He says that even where a graduated scale of maximum prices has been fixed to compensate for differences in location, the system has failed to secure equable distribution. This is due to the fact that the consumers find ways of buying whatever surplus the producers have.

A circular issued by Herr Batocki points out that next year, generally, there will be difficulties in the way of the government supplying food for the people. Even the end of the war, says the circular, would only bring a slight change in the situation at first, because the scarcity of food is world-wide.

PAPER ON MONDAY

As events of great importance and of vital interest to all the world are transpiring in Europe and news of the utmost importance may be expected during Sunday and Monday, the Times will be issued as usual on New Year's Day.

GERMANS WILL MAKE SUPREME EFFORTS

London, Dec. 30.—The Bern correspondent of the Morning Post wires: "If the entente rejects the German proposals, the German authorities will make desperate military efforts with all the means at their disposal and with ruthlessness."

"They have already achieved the public that this supreme effort will be successful and the cordial approbation and co-operation of the public, which desires peace ardently, is certain."

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KING'S QUALITY FLOUR. Sack.....	\$2.50	4-lb. tin 50c,	25c
STANDARD or ROBIN HOOD ROLLED OATS		2-lb. tin	
7-lb. sack	35c	WAGSTAFFE'S PURE JAM, all kinds.	70c
PURITY ROLLED OATS, 8-lb. sack.....	40c	4-lb. tin	
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, in lead pkts. 3 lbs. for	\$1.00	NICE NAVAL ORANGES, 3 doz.....	50c
ANTI-COMBINE COFFEE, 1-lb. tin.....	35c	PURE GOLD or SHIRRIFF'S JELLY POWDER	25c
TOMATOES, CORN or PEAS, 2 cans for	25c	4 packets for	
PURE MAPLE SYRUP. Old Tyme. Large bottle for	50c	RAMSAY'S SODA BISCUITS, per can....	30c
NICE ONTARIO JAM 4-lb. tin	45c	LIBBY'S PICKLES, sweet or sour mixed and relish.	20c
		Per bottle	
		FANCY YELLOW PEACHES in heavy syrup.	15c
		Per can	

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CALLS ON LAWSON TO SUBSTANTIATE CHARGE

Another Move in Controversy Over Alleged "Leak" at Washington

Washington, Dec. 30.—The controversy which has followed Congressman Woods's resolution of investigation of whether any member of President Wilson's official family profited in the stock market because of "inside information" on the president's peace notes, took semi-official form yesterday when Chairman Henry, of the House rules committee, telegraphed Thomas W. Lawson, of Boston, to come to Washington and substantiate his published statements that he knew of the so-called leak and his prediction that there would be another.

"Put up, or shut up," said Chairman Henry's telegram. "Cease slandering and libelling congress and public officials or make good your charges."

Mr. Henry announced that he would reintroduce his bill next Tuesday to regulate the New York stock exchange.

"If Mr. Lawson states the truth about Wall street and an alleged leak," he said, "it conclusively shows that the bill introduced by me in the 63rd Congress to regulate the New York stock exchange should be speedily passed and should even be made more drastic."

"This short session should find a way to protect the American people against such crimes as the one just perpetrated by Wall street if Mr. Lawson is anywhere near the truth."

SUPPORT NOTE SENT BY WILSON

Scandinavian Governments Hope Move Will Have Beneficial Results

London, Dec. 30.—The Scandinavian governments have sent a joint note to the belligerents supporting the peace note of President Wilson.

A Rouser dispatch from Copenhagen says the Danish, Swedish and Norwegian governments have instructed their legations to address to the governments of the belligerent countries notes in which the Scandinavian governments, adhering to the note of President Wilson concerning measures to be adopted for facilitating a durable peace, declare they would consider themselves as failing in their duty toward their respective peoples and toward humanity as a whole if they did not express their most profound sympathy with every effort which may contribute toward putting an end to the sufferings and losses, moral and material, which are ever growing in consequence of the war.

The three governments in conclusion cherish the hope that the initiative taken by President Wilson will lead to a result worthy of the generous spirit which prompted this action.

ANOTHER RAID BY BRITISH TROOPS

Renewal of Artillery Activity Reported; French Shatter Enemy Trenches

London, Dec. 30.—The British official communication issued shortly after midnight says:

"A party of our troops successfully raided the enemy's lines east of Le Sars on Thursday evening. His trenches were found to have been greatly damaged by our artillery fire. A raid was attempted Friday evening on our positions east of Arras, but was repulsed."

"After a comparatively quiet night, the artillery activity was resumed with vigor to-day (Friday) by both sides, reaching a pitch of some intensity along our front south of the Ancre and in the neighborhood of Berles."

"In spite of adverse weather some successful work was done yesterday (Thursday) by our aeroplanes in conjunction with the artillery. One of our machines has not returned."

French Report.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The war office communication issued last night says:

"Between the Aisne and the Oise our artillery carried out a destructive fire on German organizations in the region of Quenoyvillers. Our patrols penetrated enemy trenches which had been badly shattered. They had been evacuated by the Germans."

"On the left bank of the Meuse the enemy violently bombarded during the afternoon our positions between the Meuse and Avoncourt. We stopped several attacks that were attempted by means of grenades at various points on this front. Everywhere else there was intermittent cannonading."

"Aviation—Among the German airplanes that were destroyed on the 27th inst. and reported in this morning's communiqué, one was brought down by Adjutant Lufbery and another by Lieut. de la Tour. Thus far Adj. Lufbery has brought down six German airplanes and Lieut. de la Tour eight. (Adj. Lufbery is an American, having been born at New Haven, Conn.)

"During the day of the 27th, and on the following night, our bombing air squadron dropped projectiles on the aviation field at Grisolles, on the station at Neule and on various military factories, among the latter those at Neukirchen."

"Belgian communication—Artillery duet occurred to-day south of Dixmude and towards Noordvichte. We carried out an effective fire in the direction of Mercken."

German Statement.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—French troops yesterday made counter-attacks on the new position captured by the Germans on Deadman's hill northwest of Verdun. The war office in last evening's statement made this announcement, and reported the repulse of the attacks.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION UNITS FOR OVERSEAS

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—In addition to the new railway construction battalion to be commanded by Capt. Walter McConnell, who is a brother of J. W. McConnell, a Montreal financier, the 25th Battalion will be organized by Lieut. Martin, of Renfrew, a nephew of M. J. O'Brien, the contractor. The 228th Battalion, which was raised in the North Bay and Sudbury districts under Col. Erickman, will be changed from an infantry battalion to a railway construction battalion. Col. Erickman himself is an engineer who has seen service at the front. He formerly was engaged in construction work on the Hudson Bay railway. Most of his officers are engineers, while the men of the 228th Battalion have been largely recruited from the railway employees and mining men of the North Bay and Sudbury districts and along the N. T. R.

Artistic Xmas Cards (Religious subjects only) at Haynes, the Watchmaker, 1124 Government St.

Demand Phoenix Beer. Home product.

COMMANDER TELLS OF WORK OF CANADIANS

Sir Douglas Haig Makes Reference to Capture of Villages

London, Dec. 30.—Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch issued last night, covering all the operations along the British front, in describing the operations of September makes extended reference to the work of the Canadian forces which resulted in the capture of Martinpuich and Courcellette. The report reads in part as follows:

"The result of the fighting of September 15, and during the following days, was a gain more considerable than any which had attended our arms in the course of a single operation since the commencement of the offensive. In the course of one day's fighting we had broken through two of the enemy's main defensive systems, and had advanced on a front of more than six miles to an average depth of a mile. In the course of this advance we had taken three large villages, each powerfully organized for resistance. Two of these villages had been carried by assault, with short preparation, in the course of a few hours of fighting."

"All this was achieved with a small number of casualties in comparison with the troops employed, and in spite of the fact that, as was afterward discovered, the attack did not come as a complete surprise to the enemy."

"The total number of prisoners taken by us in these operations since the commencement of the evening of September 14 amounted at this date to over 400, including 27 officers."

Many Prisoners.

Further on in the dispatch General Haig makes another reference to operations by the Canadians as follows:

"At midday on October 21 during a short spell of fine, cold weather, the line of the Regina trench and Stuff trench was attacked with complete success. By excellent artillery preparation and barrage fire, the infantry carried their whole objective very quickly and with remarkably little loss. Our new line was firmly established in spite of the enemy's shell fire. Over 1,000 prisoners were taken during the day's fighting—a figure only slightly exceeded by our total casualties."

In its general phases General Haig's dispatch reports the total number of prisoners taken during the Somme battle between July 1 and November 14 as over 18,000, including over 800 officers. During the same period, he states, "we captured 29 heavy guns, 96 field guns and field howitzers, 126 trench mortars and 514 machine guns."

All Behaved Nobly.

"The events which I have described in this dispatch," the commander-in-chief, in concluding his report, says, "form but a bare outline of the more important occurrences. To deal in any detail even with those, without touching on smaller fights and the ceaseless work in the trenches continued day and night for five months, is not possible here, nor have I deemed it permissible, much as I might desire, to particularize units, brigades or divisions especially connected with the different events described. It would not be possible to do so without giving useful information to the enemy. Recommendations for rewards have been forwarded separately, and in due course the full details will be made known."

"Meanwhile, it must suffice to say that the troops from every part of the British Isles, from every Dominion and all quarters of the empire, whether regulars, territorials or men of the new armies, have borne their share in the battle of the Somme. While some have been more fortunate than others in opportunities for distinction, all have done their duty nobly."

CASUALTIES AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Ottawa, Dec. 30.—The following casualty list has been issued:

Infantry.

Previously reported died of wounds; now reported killed in action—Pte. A. F. Telford, England; Corp. R. A. Thompson, Vancouver.

Previously reported missing, believed killed; now reported killed in action—Pte. W. Housell, Steelton, Ont.

Died of wounds—Corp. D. W. Robinson, Jeffreys, N. B.

Died—Pte. J. Reid, Scotland; Corp. E. J. Lakey, Toronto; Pte. E. H. Creed, England.

Previously reported dangerously ill; now reported died—Pte. L. Kendall, Tofield, Alta.; Pte. P. Kennedy, Stirling, Ont.

Previously reported missing; now believed killed in action—Pte. A. Campbell, Scotland; Pte. M. Sawell, Fitzroy Harbor, Ont.

Missing—Pte. C. Kingston, England; Pte. F. W. Roberts, Cobourg, Ont.

Previously reported missing; now reported missing, believed wounded—Lieut. Allan Shortt, Brockville, Ont.

Previously reported wounded; now reported wounded and missing—Pte. J. Kelly, England.

Dangerously ill—Pte. W. Abel, England.

Seriously ill—Pte. G. Allenson, Sherbrooke, Que.; Pte. H. Simpson, Vancouver; Pte. C. Meadows, Toronto.

Unofficially reported prisoner of war—Pte. J. E. Vance, Bass River, N. S.

Dangerously wounded—Pte. A. McCormick, Sydney, N. S.; Pte. T. Gyo-toku, Vancouver; Pte. S. G. Hobson, Galt, Ont.; Pte. Samuel Ramsden, Kerdale, B. C.

Seriously wounded—Lieut. A. A. Macdonnell, Vancouver.

Wounded—Lieut. L. W. Black, Maitland, N. B.; Lieut. A. Malcolm, Winni-

Special Street Car Service

SUNDAY NIGHT, NEW YEAR'S EVE. All cars will leave the centre of the city for all parts at 12 midnight.

MONDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY. The service will begin at 9 a.m. as on Sundays, but will continue until 12 p.m. as on week days.

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This COFFEE PERCOLATOR (as illustrated) Sells for

\$11 It is beautifully made and finished. While we have others at lower prices, this one we especially want you to see. Wouldn't it make a splendid New Year's gift?

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Keep the woodwork clean and bright with

Old Dutch



WORK for the

Victoria Patriotic Aid Fund

peg: Lieut. V. Morris, Summerside, P. E. I.; Lieut. W. J. Howard, England.

Previously reported missing; now reported killed in action—Pte. G. E. Bothwell, Perth, Ont.

Artillery. Severely wounded—Capt. C. W. Baker, Toronto.

MINISTER RETURNS TO CAPITAL. Ottawa, Dec. 30.—Hon. Martin and Mrs. Burrell returned home from Mount Clemens this week. Mr. Burrell still suffers from neuritis in the arm which was so badly burned at the parliament buildings fire. He is feeling greatly benefited by the change and rest at Mount Clemens.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen

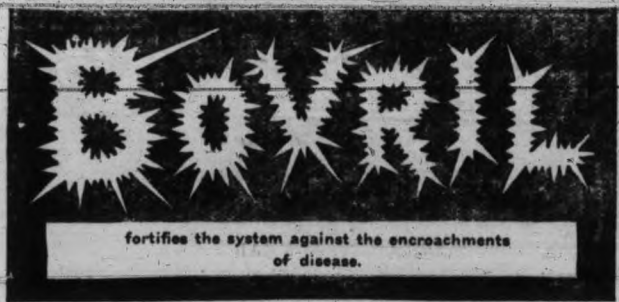
Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home. Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to

strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Notes: Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very valuable eye medicine and widely prescribed by them. The medicine works faster in many instances than the ordinary eye drops. It is a powerful eye medicine and is one of the very best I have ever used. It should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."



STEADY PROGRESS BY STREET RAILWAY CO.

More Passengers on Interurban Line, Development of Lighting Services

Taking everything into consideration, the management in Victoria of the B. C. Street Railway Co. is well satisfied with the results of last year's business. Conditions have not warranted much in the way of extensions and construction, but where an opportunity has presented itself to extend the scope of the company's operations it has been prosecuted vigorously, and the results, while not always apparent immediately, will bear fruit in the future.

The travel on the street railway has been fair, but below the total of previous years. In the improvement of the financial position, which is taking place throughout the province, generally, better results are looked for in the future.

Last summer considerable interest was taken in the advantages afforded for pleasure and recreation at the many points of interest along the Sanich Interurban line—Brentwood Bay, Deep Bay, the observatory on Sanich Mountain and the Dominion government experimental farm at Bays Bay. Deep Bay may be said to have been "discovered" by Victoria people only last year. The merchants' picnic to Deep Bay, on which occasion over 500 people were safely transported to and from the picnic grounds, was a substantial proof of the coming popularity of this seaside resort. As a tangible proof of the company's belief in the future of the peninsula, the chalet at Deep Bay, under the capable management of Mrs. Cresswell, is being remodeled and enlarged to cope with the increased patronage which is expected next summer. A new station, known as "Observatory," has been added to the interurban line. It is situated at the foot of Sanich Mountain, on the west road near the approach road.

Last June the management decided to issue a little bulletin every week, dealing with events and circumstances of interest to the patrons of the company, and to form a connecting link by which it was hoped more cordial relations would be established generally. The results obtained up to the present seem to have justified its existence.

During the past year the company has steadily extended its light and power services in order to reach new business. In pole line construction 11,000 feet of primary lighting circuit have been built, also 2,500 feet of primary three phase power lines. The connected load of new customers aggregated 511½ k.w. of lighting and 2,091 h.p. of motors. The convenience and dependability of electric service to those living in suburban districts has been clearly demonstrated by the additional number of premises connected up in Sanich. This necessitated some few months ago of the establishment in Sidney of a branch office to care for the needs of the district. The outlook is very encouraging, and several blocks of power are now being negotiated for delivery early in the new year.

In all its operations—city and interurban railway, light and power, the demonstrating of electrical supplies

for the home, etc.—the company has endeavored to provide a service meeting with the requirements of the majority, combined with safety and courtesy, and will endeavor in every way possible to maintain this policy during the coming year.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Much Work Done During Year on Patricia Bay Branch.

The Canadian Northern Pacific railway has, during the past year, done considerable work in tracklaying and ballasting on the Patricia Bay branch. This line is a little over 15 miles in length, with half a mile of wharf and approach at Patricia Bay.

The permanent ferry at Patricia Bay is a large structure, the apron alone of which is 108 ft. long. This is very nearly ready for opening. Until the new ferry arrives from Lewis, Quebec, the smaller ferry barges which have been built at Port Mann will be used for conveying the cars back and forth. The big ferry, which is 308 ft. in length and which will make something like 14 knots an hour, is completed with the exception of the machinery, which it is impossible to obtain until such time as war orders will admit.

The work on the bascule bridge to span Seckie Water has been commenced, and will be continued without interruption until completed. The bridge is being built at Walkerville and shipped here in sections. It is of the Scherer rolling lift type and is something quite new in bridge building. While this is being prepared in the east, the piers are being built here. Piers 30 ft. in length are being driven and the cement laid on bottomless caissons 24 ft. below low water line.

Nothing has been done during the year on the Barclay sound branch, but it is pointed out by one of the officials that all grading and bridging with the exception of steel bridges has been done to mile 106, which is a point about eight miles beyond the head of Cowichan lake. Six weeks to two months will complete all the work to mile 106, with the exception of the steel bridges, which have to be built as the steel is laid, as the only means of getting the steel is over the line.

Ten miles of new track has been purchased and is now in Vancouver awaiting the completion of the big wharf at Patricia Bay in order to be shipped over and laid. This will carry the line to somewhere about Barkers Mills, on the Happy Valley road.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH IN THEIR HOME

Kamloops, B. C., Dec. 30.—Between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday night the village of Chase, about forty miles from here, was the scene of a fire in which four lives were lost. James Chaters arrived at his house, situated a short distance off the main street, about 7 o'clock and demanded liquor. On failure of his wife to produce it, while partly under the influence of drink, Chaters either wilfully upset the lamp, or deliberately threw it on the ground. In an instant the burning liquid from the broken vessel spread all over the floor and flames burst out in all directions, causing an explosion.

Three children, all under the age of three years, as well as the father, were burned to death before assistance arrived on the scene. Mrs. Chaters lies in the hospital in a serious condition resulting from burns and injuries caused in escaping through the window.

An inquest was held yesterday with the obvious verdict.

"Oh, doctor, I feel very ill. I think I am going to die." "Don't alarm yourself; that's the very last thing you'll do."

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CONCESSION GRANTED AMERICAN CLAIMANTS

Owners of Seized Cargoes May Proceed Without Aid of Attorneys

London, Dec. 30.—As the result of conferences between Sir Samuel T. Evans, president of the British prize court, and Robert P. Skinner, the American consul general, an arrangement has been concluded under which American claimants on cargoes in the British prize court may make their appearance before the court without engaging local law aid.

It is announced that it will be necessary, however, for all claimants "to enter an appearance," this being the formal action to notify the court of their intention to appear in defence of their interests, which may be done by an agent in London qualified to do so by power of attorney. This power of attorney may be executed by the absent claimant in favor of the consul general, who, if required, it is announced, will take the necessary steps precedent to submission. The cost of entering appearance is purely nominal, consisting of payment of two shillings for stamps. Sir Samuel Evans undertakes to see that the affidavits are read to the prize court. As many cases are pending in which the value of the goods is so inconsiderable that the owners would not be justified in employing local attorneys, it is pointed out that the new arrangement will permit them to secure judgment without any expense.

In discussing the new plan with the Associated Press, Mr. Skinner stated that the prize laws of both England and the United States hold that the claimant must exhaust his legal rights before invoking diplomatic intervention, and that consequently the arrangement will safeguard the claims of small owners who cannot afford the usual expense of litigation. Mr. Skinner also pointed out that American claimants of detained shipments by immediately supplying him with proofs of innocence of their cargoes may enable him to obtain the release of the goods before they actually reach the prize court.

EXTENDING BRITISH LINES IN FRANCE

London, Dec. 30.—While information as to the amount of the extension of the British front has been withheld owing to military reasons, it is understood to be not inconsiderable. The Manchester Guardian, in discussing the matter, says: "If we remember rightly that July 1, a slight contraction of the British right, so as to allow the French to attack north as well as south of the Somme, and we take it for granted that the new British lines will not extend as far south as they did at the end of June last. That will mean our taking over, as a French corollary, an important piece north of the Somme which have hitherto been held by the French army, and, of course, extension may go further still to the south."

Gen. Maurice made no comment of the kind, nor did he in any way indicate the extent of the extension. He said, however, that the Germans find out for themselves exactly what change had been made. The general added that he had reliable information indicating that the problem of food for the German army was serious, as well as the situation of the civil population.

ENDS HIS LIFE

Judge Fred St. John Bliss, of Fredericton Shoots Himself.

Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 30.—Judge Fred St. John Bliss, secretary-treasurer of York County, and judge of probate, who shot himself through the head Thursday morning, died at an early hour yesterday morning. Judge Bliss had been in good health and spirits apparently until Thursday, when County Auditor George Armstrong entered his office to find Mr. Bliss's accounts to get them in shape for an approaching session of the municipal council. Judge Bliss left his office suddenly, telling Mr. Armstrong that he would return in a few moments. Walking across the hall of the building to Sheriff Howe's office, he locked the door and shot himself through the temple. Judge Bliss was one of the most highly esteemed residents of Fredericton, and was well known throughout the province. He was formerly a member of the legal firm of Black, Bliss & Neale.

OFFICERS TRANSFERRED

London, Dec. 30.—Major L. J. Daly-Gingras, general list, has returned to Canada, having been declared permanently unfit; Capt. R. T. MacKeen has been declared permanently unfit.

Lieut. W. W. Smith has resigned his commission in the C. E. F.

Nursing Sister A. N. Dancy, C.A.M.C., has been granted permission to resign her commission in the C. E. F.

Lieut. F. E. Edmondson has been attached to the 2nd Battalion; Lieut. A. W. Kerr has been attached to the Reserve Brigade; C. F. A. Lieut. H. M. P. Inglis has been attached to the 11th Battalion.

Capt. O. F. C. Porteous, 2nd Canadian Division, is posted to the general list, and attached to headquarters.

Lieut. H. C. Hawtrey, 26th Battalion, is posted to the Canadian Military School.

CONDUCTORS LAID OFF.

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—United States detectives have made a raid on Canadian Northern Railway conductors. Seven have been laid off and thirty are involved. Other railways are also said to have made connections with this agency.

New term, January 2; get particulars, Sprout-Shaw Institute.

SWEEPING TRIUMPH FOR ENTENTE ALLIES

Gen. Haig Says Three Main Objects of Somme Offensive Were Attained

CAN WIN THE WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT

London, Dec. 30.—The battle of the Somme is pictured as a sweeping triumph for entente allied arms in a detailed report by General Sir Douglas Haig, which was issued last night, and which covers operations from July 1 to November 18.

General Haig terms the battle a triumph in which the German western armies were only saved from complete collapse and a decisive defeat by a protracted period of unfavorable weather that prevented the Anglo-French forces from taking full advantage of their successful advance. He declares that, nevertheless, the battle, which proved beyond doubt the ability of the allies to overthrow Germany "when the time comes."

The British commander shows himself a firm believer in the doctrine that the entente allies can win the war on the western front.

"I desire to add a few words as to future prospects," he says at the close of the dispatch, which covers sixteen closely printed pages.

"The enemy's power has not yet been broken, nor is it yet possible to form an estimate of the time the war may last before the objects for which the allies are fighting have been attained, but the Somme battle has placed beyond doubt the ability of the allies to gain those objects. The German army is the mainstay of the central powers, and a full half of that army, despite all advantages of the defensive, and supported by the strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme this year. Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this, and although bad weather has given the enemy a respite there undoubtedly are many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assaults or overcome our defence."

"Our new armies entered battle with a determination to win and confidence in their power to do so. They have proved to themselves, to the enemy and to the world that this confidence is justified."

Somme Offensive.

The opening of the dispatch outlines the origin of the entente allies' decision to begin the Somme operations.

"The principle of an offensive campaign during the summer of 1916 had already been decided on by all the allies," says the report. "Various possible alternatives on the western front had been studied and discussed by General Joffre and myself, and we were in complete agreement as to the front to be attacked by the combined British and French armies. Preparation for the offensive had made considerable progress, but the date was dependent on many doubtful factors."

"Subject to the necessity of commencing operations before the summer was too far advanced, and with due regard to the general situation, I desired to postpone my attack as long as possible. The British armies were growing in numbers, and the supply of munitions was steadily increasing, but a large proportion of the officers and men were still far from being fully trained, and the longer the attack was deferred the more efficient they would become."

"On the other hand, the Germans were continuing to press their attacks on Verdun, and both there and on the Italian front, where the Austrian offensive was gaining, it was evident that the strain might become too great unless timely action was taken. Accordingly, I agreed that the attack should be launched whenever the general situation required it with as great a force as then might be available."

"By the end of May the pressure on the Italian front had assumed such vigorous proportions that the Russian campaign was started early in June, and the successes gained against the Austrians at once caused a movement of German troops from the western to the eastern front. This did not lessen the pressure on Verdun, and it was agreed that the French and British offensive would not be postponed beyond the end of June."

"The object of that offensive was to relieve the pressure on Verdun; to assist our allies by stopping further transfer of German troops from the western front and to wear down the strength of the enemy."

Main Objects Attained.

Gen. Haig sums up the results as follows: "Three main objects with which we started the offensive in July already had been accomplished in spite of the fact that heavy autumn rains prevented full advantage being taken of the favorable situation created by our advance at a time when we had good ground for hoping to achieve yet more important successes. Verdun had been relieved, the main German forces had been held on the western front and the enemy's strength had been considerably worn down. Any one of these three results in itself is sufficient to justify the Somme battle. The attainment of all three affords ample compensation for the splendid efforts of the troops and for the sacrifices made. They have brought us a long step toward final victory."

"The struggle for Verdun had invested that place with a moral and political importance out of all proportion to its military value. Its fall undoubtedly would have shaken the faith of many of our ultimate success. The failure of the enemy to capture it, de-

spite great efforts and heavy losses, was a severe blow to his prestige. "Information obtained both during the progress of the Somme battle and since the suspension of active operations, has fully established the effect of our offensive in keeping the enemy's main forces tied to the western front."

In November the strength of the enemy in the western theatre was greater than in July, notwithstanding the abandonment of Verdun.

Enemy's Losses Heavy. "There is nevertheless sufficient evidence to place beyond doubt that the enemy's losses in men and material were very considerably higher than those of the allies, while morally the balance of advantage on our side is still greater. During the period under review a steady deterioration took place in the morale of large numbers of the enemy's troops. Many of them, it is true, fought with the greatest determination, even in the latest encounters, but the resistance of even larger numbers latterly became decidedly more feeble than in the early stages of the battle."

"Aided by the great depth of his defences and by frequent relief, which his resources in men enabled him to effect, discipline and training held the machine together sufficiently to enable the enemy to rally and reorganize his troops after each fresh defeat. But towards the end of the operations, when the weather unfortunately broke, there is no doubt that his power of resistance very seriously diminished."

General Haig frequently touches on the handicap of the weather. In mid-October came the allies' chance to break through the German lines.

"We had at last," writes General Haig, "reached the stage at which a successful attack might reasonably be expected to yield much greater results than anything we had yet attained. The resistance of the troops opposed to us had seriously weakened in the course of recent operations, and there is no reason to suppose that the effort was not within our powers. . . . Unfortunately, at this juncture, very unfavorable weather set in, and continued with scarcely a decrease during the remainder of October and the early part of November. Poor visibility seriously interfered with the work of the artillery, and constant rain turned the mass of hastily dug trenches into channels of deep mud. The country roads, broken by countless shell craters, rapidly became impassable, making the supply of food, stores and ammunition a serious problem. These conditions multiplied the difficulties of attack to such an extent that it was impossible to exploit the situation with the rapidity necessary to enable us to reap the fullest advantage we had gained."

Work of "Tanks." General Haig's report contains frequent mention of the work of "tanks." One example follows: "Gundecourt was carried in an interesting fashion. In the early morning a tank started down a portion of a

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GO AFTER THEM.

Just before the order-in-council regarding the cost of living was adopted at Ottawa members of the government declared that drastic steps were about to be taken to deal with the problem, with particular application to trusts and combines. When the order was passed it was found that the burden of investigation was unloaded upon the municipalities, which upon discovering any "undue" enhancement of prices were expected to submit their evidence to the justice department at Ottawa, which was empowered to prosecute the culprits. Penalties were provided, but sceptics, remembering the carpet slipper commission of four years ago and the fact that the government itself was collectively and individually placed in office by the big interests, regarded these as so much stage thunder. Penalties without prosecution are worthless.

Canadian municipalities have ever-growing opportunities of testing the bona fides of the national government in respect of this vital question as well as the practicability of the measure it took to deal with it. Our retail merchants in this city say they have a sound case in connection with several commodities, particularly sugar. That this province is in the grip of a sugar trust has been self-evident for years. Let the municipality collect the evidence, transmit it to Ottawa and demand action through the "drastic measures" provided by the order-in-council. If its researches disclose any other cases, which undoubtedly they would, let the evidence respecting them be sent to headquarters also. In that way we soon shall know how much value to attach to the machinery set up for dealing with the high cost of living and whether parliamentary action in the direction of more effective measures will be necessary.

Trusts, combines, mergers and other large commercial interests must realize that the call to sacrifice includes them in precisely the same measure that it includes the average citizen. They must suffer relatively from the exigencies of a war in which things a thousand times more precious than dividends are at stake as much as anybody else. They should not expect to operate on the same profitable basis upon which they may have operated in normal times, and the government should see that they are not allowed to do so. Moreover, the government would be wise in taking this matter in hand in the strongest possible way, and profiteers themselves would be wiser still if they made executive action unnecessary, for as surely as the sun rises there will be serious trouble in this country when the war ends if at that time no substantial relief is at hand. Academic lectures and appeals from the finance minister for thrift are merely a waste of energy unless the government itself resolutely bears its share of responsibility for the public welfare and deals seriously with these problems. Without their solution a call for thrift on the part of the people generally is little better than cruel irony.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

The Yorkshire Post suggests that Mr. Asquith and some of his colleagues in the late ministry be invited to participate in the Imperial Conference, which, owing to the magnitude of the subjects to be considered, should be representative of all the leading schools of political thought in the country. The paper adds that the outside dominions' premiers have no experience whatever in European politics, and "it would be a mistake to include representatives from overseas, some of them either now or recently members of a semi-Socialist parties, without also representatives of the great traditional groups of British statesmen."

Experience in European politics should be about the least qualification required of a delegate to an empire conference, in any case, but particularly to a conference, the chief object of which is to consult on peace terms. In fact, judging by the record of the last hundred years, such experience ought to be regarded as a disqualification. It is costing the allies millions of lives and billions of dollars to rectify the fatal mistakes of previous foreign policies. If Great Britain and France had remained neutral on the several occasions Russia took Turkey in hand there would have been no crazy dream of an Oriental empire to lure the Kaiser into this war. Had Russia not crushed the Hungarian war of independence at the behest of the Hapsburgs she would have averted untold sacrifices. Had the great powers intervened, either when Prussia tore Schleswig-Holstein from Denmark, or when she took Silesia from Austria, or when she struck at France in 1870, the armed pan-Germanic idea would have been strangled at its birth. And it certainly was a fatal blunder to present Heligoland to the Germans. All things considered, therefore, lack of experience in European affairs should not only not disqualify overseas statesmen for participation in an Imperial Conference in connection with this war, but, indeed, might be regarded as a special qualification.

This war, however, is not the exclusive affair of Europe. It is a world struggle in which every self-governing belligerent unit has a stake. In the discussion of peace terms the interest of the Union of South Africa would be very great. That dominion out of its own resources crushed a dangerous revolt and annexed territory considerably larger than Great Britain and Germany combined. Australia also hoisted her flag over important German possessions. Not an acre of any of those captured colonies could actually be handed back to Germany without the consent of the two dominions without splitting this empire, no matter what the great powers might agree upon.

MUST THROW UP THE SPONGE.

A prominent New York commentator on the war says that the "very least Europe must insist upon and America hope for is that there shall be no reward for the crime Germany has committed and no booty carried away and held as a result of the assaults upon Belgium, Serbia and France."

In other words, Germany must be taught that the idea, with which she has been impregnated, that her destiny can be realized only with the sword is a fatal delusion. For many years that has been the fixed belief of those charmed with the direction of her affairs. They pointed to the record in conquest of it. Cheap conquests over Denmark and Austria and finally the easy victory over France, with their territorial loot and cash indemnities, led the various disconnected confederacies on a military foundation and convinced Prussia, the author and finisher of the theory that the only diplomacy that paid was "blood and iron" and that the only road to a place in the sun was over the prostrate remains of conquered nations. Three wars having Prussianized Germany, her leaders, crazed beyond belief, thought that this fourth war would Prussianize Europe. The fifth war which they undoubtedly planned was to Prussianize the remainder of the world.

That delusion has been badly shaken, but it has not been destroyed. Prussia remains convinced that the theory is still sound but that it suffered from mistakes and unforeseen developments which should be guarded against in another attempt. The policy, power, resources, sentiment and characteristics of the British Empire were miscalculated and misjudged. The German leaders believe they began at the wrong end, that they should have waited until they were prepared to deal with Britain first. They chose the wrong object for their decisive point and the wrong time for their decisive moment. Having failed, all they want now is a chance to stop at the decisive moment of their enemies. They must have peace before being compelled to admit military defeat. This

Prussia would avert at all costs. Militarism she regards as the life-blood of her domination over middle Europe. It means force, and force to her means everything. Without militarism as its foundation the Hohenzollern dynasty would not survive, for it could not flourish in the atmosphere of democratic development which necessarily would displace military despotism.

Hence, the allies cannot afford to compromise in any degree that would leave ground for a Prussian contention that militarism did not fall in itself, but had to discontinue because Austria, for instance, could not stand the pressure, or because the United States supplied the allies with munitions, or because von Moltke, von Kluck or von Falkenhayn had made serious blunders. They must force the German leaders to admit actual defeat, to confess that superior force has shown them that Germany in any circumstances cannot be a law unto herself and that she cannot terrorize any nation, no matter how small, into acceding to her wishes. They must convince her people that wars of aggression not only do not pay but mean ruin to the aggressors. This cannot be done without a green table with German armies on the soil of other countries. Not until the enemy has evacuated every inch of foreign territory occupied by him should the allies listen to his overtures.

AMERICAN OPINION.

While the United States officially is so "demolition" neutral that it cannot distinguish between the nations which are right and the nations that are wrong in this war, we do not think that is so with the majority of the more influential newspapers. In any case there are two great Americans, and they are both past-presidents, who have nothing but admiration for the part Canada has played in the conflict. W. M. Taft, writing on the subject, says:

"I have never failed when opportunity has offered to express my profound admiration for the supreme sacrifice Canada is making in this war. I have been in Canada many summers, and three of them have been those of the war. The patriotism and filial loyalty of her sons reveal a moral fibre that leaves no doubt of her strong growth into a great nation. She has assumed a great burden of debt, she has laid on the altar of her love for her Motherland her finest and her best, but when peace comes, she will have found herself and in her conscious strength her load will be light and her Dominion's future will dwarf the past."

Col. Roosevelt thus expresses his opinion: "Canada has played a great and noble part in the world war; showing that combination of high idealism and masterly efficiency which must exist in any people that is to play a mighty part in the world. Neither quality is enough in itself; and Canada has proved her possession of both qualities. No nation achieves greatness except at the cost of labor and suffering, except by showing strength and valor, except by showing the power to dare and do and die at need. No woman is fit for anything but the position of a slave if she does not raise her boy to be a soldier whenever his country calls; and no man is fit for citizenship in a free, self-governing nation unless he possesses the high spiritual quality and the trained physical prowess and hardihood which will make him proudly eager to fight in his country's cause and thoroughly competent to do that fighting in an efficient manner. Canada has shown that her sons and daughters belong to these types. Through their valor and devotion she has won an honorable position, a high position, in history, and at the council board of nations."

Count Tisza, Austria-Hungary's evil genius, is reported to be slated for dismissal by the new emperor. If this is true, the dual monarchy is clearing the decks for the negotiation of a separate peace. Tisza was one of the makers of the war. It was he who dragged Austria behind the Prussian car. His fall, following the dismissal of Burian and the other conspirators, shows that the new emperor is determined that his country shall stand upon its own feet and run its own affairs and policies to suit itself, and that Vienna and not Berlin is to be its headquarters. Count Berchtold, not the fingers of the Wilhelmstrasse, is in command. If Germany cannot get peace terms an attempt at a coup d'etat at Vienna by force would not be a far-fetched possibility. Emperor Charles should be on his guard.

There are no limits to speak of to German efficiency. Food being scarce among the Huns just now, with prospects that it may become scarcer, consumers of what meat there is (carved chiefly from dead horses) are now instructed by the Herr Professors to bolt it in chunks. Thus the energy required in mastication is conserved and the stomach is longer employed in the process of digestion, which of course staves off for a longer period the pangs of hunger. Sausages, to achieve maximum results, we suppose, should be

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swallowed in lengths just as they emerge from the machine.

The entente reply to Germany's peace overture is said to comprise two thousand words. It is to be hoped it leaves no opening for the development of an argument in the form of more note exchanges. To our mind Germany every day is furnishing the most cogent reason why any answer to her peace offers should be short, sharp and to the point as long as her armies stand upon the soil of other countries. What's the use of having any communication with unrepentant cut-throats except at the point of the bayonet?

The instructions on the National Service post cards are somewhat ambiguous. In one place recipients are told to post the cards after filling in the blanks, in another place warning is given not to do this. But parties interested cannot do far wrong if they see that the cards reach the postmaster. The channel of communication is not important.

The attempt of a German submarine to murder the crew of a British ship without warning after they had taken to their boats is yet another reason why the allies cannot make peace with Germany until she is completely overthrown. Sheer lunacy would be an apt description of any other course.

Concern is said to exist in Washington over the report that Japan intends to retain possession of the Pacific Islands taken by her from Germany after peace is declared. Why not? Has not Japan as much right to retain those islands as the United States had to retain the Philippines?

We owe our earlier boys an apology for depriving them of a part of their holiday on Monday, but the times are out of joint, and all the world, including even our small part of it, wants to know as quickly as possible whether it is to be peace or prolongation of war.

"England, and only England, is the enemy." The allies' reply to the peace proposals of the Huns is based upon the speech of Premier Lloyd George, who is Welsh, but none the less an Englishman.

The old year is proving that there is life in the old dog yet. But his parting salutation is a trifle juicy.

REQUIEM.

(The writer of these striking lines is a girl of fifteen, who has recently lost her father and brother at the front.)
Bugle, wind out thy solemn note of warning.
Salute the glorious dead, returned to clay and dust.
Hills, echo back the woe of sound of mourning.
Wail the last requiem on the wintry gust.
Wind, waft the story of their gallant fight
Back to the land they'll never visit there.
And in the gentle stillness of the night
Comfort the stricken hearts who wait upon the shore.
Rain, wash away the bloodstains from the breast through the soil, and make it fresh and sweet.
Sun, let thy beams chase shadows from their grave.
Guide them to heaven, their just reward to meet.
Flowers, bow thy heads amid the blades of grass.
Dear on the breeze the herald scent of spring.
Moon, strive thine earlier beauty to surpass.
Birds, cheer their last long rest with your glad carolling.

Earth, receive them in thy last embrace,
For all thy children must return to thee.
They are the noblest of our island race;
In thy protecting arms their rest must be!
God, who didst make them, bring them to their home,
Where no grim battle mars Thy perfect peace.
Grant them for ever in that peace to roam,
Where from all turmoil they may find release.

E. J. P.

ONE OF KULTUR'S VAGARIES.

Germany ought to see the inconsistency of offering the Poles a kingdom and subjecting the Belgians to slavery. The rest of the world sees it.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

STORE HOURS: 8.30 TO 6 P.M. FRIDAY, 9.30. SATURDAY, 1 P.M.

David Spencer's, Ltd.

39th January Sale

Starts Tuesday Next

January 2

**See Our Full Page of Opening Day Bargains
on Page 11**

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FIRST QUALITY ONLY

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CORDWOOD
\$5.75**

12 and 16-inch Blocks.

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1012 Broad Street

MUSICAL SOCIETIES SUSTAIN INTEREST

Three Organizations Provide
Practically All the Pro-
grammes Now Heard

The city has probably never in its history depended so completely on local talent for its musical entertainment and education as during the last two and a half years. Three organizations stand out as independent units devoted to this end, viz., the Arion club, the Ladies' Musical club, and the Choral club. The Arion club is the pioneer institution, having been organized more than twenty-five years ago, and this year they are celebrating their silver anniversary. Prior to the war three concerts were given annually, but since then only two, the loss of members through enlistment having proved so heavy that it has been found difficult to keep up with the work. According to the by-law the membership of the club must be forty. Actually since the war twenty-three members have enlisted, one having made the supreme sacrifice.

There are four classes of members in the club: 1, those who are elected to honorary membership on account of past services; 2, associate, in other words, the subscribing members from whom the audience is formed; 3, active members, those who constitute the choir; and 4, auxiliary or younger members who ultimately in most instances become actual singing members after a period of probation. The club during the last twelve months has been under the conductorship of Frank Sehl, who succeeded E. Howard Russell when he went to the university at Point Grey.

Ladies' Musical Club.
For the first time in many years the Ladies' Musical club has attempted nothing in the way of an "imported" programme, all the entertainments during the year having been by local talent. Victoria, however, is singularly fortunate in having a wealth of good artists, and the concerts which this organization has given would outclass many professional entertainments in point of artistry. This club has not been indifferent to the patriotic calls of the time, and has given a concert for the Patriotic fund and another for the Red Cross. An "Entente" programme during the last season was a popular event, demonstrating how closely allied are the sentiments of the people and their music. A local composer's programme in March of the coming year is a new departure which will point out another of Victoria's products to the visitor.

The officers are: Mrs. Conyers Bridgewater, president; vice-presidents, Mrs. Nash and Mrs. Baird; treasurer, Mrs. Duncan Ross; secretary, Mrs. A. Walsh; convener of programme committee, Mrs. A. Walsh; leader of choral, Mrs. Davenport; press secretary, Mrs. Robert Hanington. Choral Club.
The Choral club is a mixed choir, and since the war has suffered a little disarrangement of its season's programmes like most of the other institutions of the city. Their first concert last season was not held until very late in the year, May, when they gave "The Ancient Mariner," a work entirely new to Victoria, and which introduced an innovation in the form of an orchestra. The membership of the club is about seventy. During the next few months it is their purpose to present "The Messiah," joining up with the Thomas Stock choir and the choir of the church where the oratorio is to be given. The choir will contain about one hundred and fifty voices. This will constitute their first programme this season. J. G. Brown is president, J. Douglas Macey conductor, Gideon Hicks and Jackson Hanby vice-presidents, E. Parsons secretary, and W. R. Hornsby treasurer.

HEADQUARTERS EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

BREAKFAST



EL GRILSTOVO

Is a hurry-up breakfast maker. Quickly makes dandy, delicious, crisp toast—rightly browned—on top, while bacon is done to a tasty finish in the underdish below. Bacon and eggs just as simple. Eggs in a frypan on top; bacon in the underdish. El Grilstovo does all this right at your elbow on the breakfast table; no running to and from the kitchen.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA ACADEMY OF MUSIC

R. THOMAS STEELE, Principal.
A complete staff of teachers in the following departments: Voice, Piano, Violin, Cello, French, Italian and Dancing.
Recent additions to faculty:
Mr. J. D. A. Tripp Pianist
Miss Mauda Scruby Cellist

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Have Your Next Suit
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LINKLATER

1120 Broad Street
Civil and Military Tailor.

Many Sawmills Opened Up as Result of Extension of Line.

The E. & N. Railway Company has made no extensions of the line during the year, but a great deal of work has been done in keeping the line in thorough order. That part of the track north from Qualicum beach is one of the straightest bits in the west, and much of it is almost perfectly level. The island is just beginning to feel some effect from the opening up of the railway, and particularly from its extension northward from Wellington. This is particularly noticeable in the matter of sawmills. There is a mill at Alberni which ships from ten to a dozen cars of lumber over the railway every day, one at Royston, two at Qualicum and at least two others that ship regularly to the prairies over the C. P. R. These industries all add to the prosperity of the island. Besides the mills which have already

been established, there are a number of concerns making preparations to do so. The result is that the prospects on the part of the island served by this railway are brighter than they have been heretofore.

Naval Christmas Tree.—The committee for the Naval Dockyard Christmas tree festival gratefully acknowledge receipt of gifts of biscuits from Messrs. Popbarn's; also oranges from Messrs. F. R. Stewart. There were 230 children present, each of whom got something from Santa Claus.

Secretary to Hon. Mr. Oliver.—E. T. Rossiter, Port Moody, has been appointed as private secretary to Hon. John Oliver, minister of agriculture and minister of railways, and enters on his duties on Monday. Mr. Rossiter has been secretary of the Liberal association at loco, and is a competent young man.

GRANT'S

Stand Fast Scotch Whisky

(Bottled in Scotland)
The Whisky of Quality and Age
Per Bottle, \$1.50

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Open Till 10 p.m. Telephone 4288
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Your list could not contain a more useful present than one of our footgear. We have a stock of stylish and dependable

SLIPPERS AND SHOES

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649 Yates Street

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Phone 1232

LOOK AT THESE BLANKET VALUES

They will appeal to every woman who wishes to practice economy. The White Wool Blankets in particular are rare values.

White Wool, \$5.00 to ... \$3.25
Grey, \$3.75 to ... \$3.00
Flannellette Sheets, per pair, \$2.00, \$1.75 and ... \$1.45
Bed Comforters, \$4.00 to \$1.50

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Victoria House, 636 Yates St.

CORDWOOD

\$5.50
Per Cord

12 and 16-inch Blocks.
Victoria Wood Co.
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University School for Boys

Recent successes at McGill University. Second place in Canada in 1916 at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Canadian Navy, B. C. Surveyors' Preliminary Cadet Corps and Shooting. Separate and special arrangements for Junior Boys.

BOYS TAKEN FROM 8 YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS

Easter term commences Wednesday, January 10, 1917.
Varden—Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cantab.).
Headmaster—J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London University).
For particulars and prospectus apply the Headmaster.

For Christmas or New Years

Present your son or employee with a
MEMBERSHIP TICKET
in the Young Men's Christian Association.
Good for a whole year.
Good in all parts of the world.
Boys 12 to 14, \$5; 15 to 17, \$7.
Young men 18 and over, \$10.
Call at building, Blanshard St., for particulars.

STAMPED—READY FOR MAILING
VICTORIA DAILY TIMES
APPLY OFFICE, 5c. PER COPY

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Victoria Times, Dec. 25, 1891.

Mr. Geo. Pearce, of Metehosin, this morning brought in an immense panther shot near his farm yesterday. The animal had created havoc among the sheep.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Theatre Company yesterday the following officers were chosen: President, Mr. R. P. Rithet; directors, Messrs. J. Boscowitz, C. E. Renouf and E. B. Marvin.

The fierce gales of the last few days have seriously handicapped shipping, and much damage to fences, etc., is reported throughout the city.

Demand Phoenix Beer. Home product.

Furnaces Installed and Repaired—Watson & McGregor, Ltd., 647 Johnson St.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, \$1.00 per dozen.

Porter's Committee Rooms, corner Broad and Pandora streets. Phone 865.

Try Dr. Conway's M. D. Plaster for rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, Bright's disease, liver and stomach trouble.

New term, January 2: get particular Spectacles Institute.

Demand Phoenix Stout. Home product.

Owl Auto Service is now prepared to furnish autos or taxis at any hour of the day or night at reasonable rates. Phone 229.

Demand Phoenix Stout. Home product.

"Why Pay High Rates for fire insurance? See the anti-combine agents, Duck & Johnston," 615 Johnson St.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, \$2.00 per dozen.

Seabrooke Young Sale commences Tuesday morning. Watch Monday Times for particulars.

Until Further Notice, F. L. Haynes will carry on business as usual at 1124 Government. His numerous customers will be notified through the press, as soon as new premises have been located.

Manicurist at the Capital Barber Shop.

For New Year's Day—Decanters, 50c to \$1.10; Claret Jugs, \$1.40; Wine Glasses, \$1.50 doz.; Sherry Glasses, \$1.50 doz.; Lemonade Glasses, 75c doz.; Lemonade Jugs, 40c. R. A. Brown & Co., 1392 Douglas St.

First Dance of the New Year, Connaught hall, commencing 12:15 a.m., January 1. Gents, 50c; ladies, free. Evening dancing from 9 to 1. Gents, 50c; ladies, 25c. Mann's Orchestra.

Demand Phoenix Beer. Home product.

Pythian Club—The Pythian Club will hold a special dance on Monday night. Prizes will be given for best dancers. Invitations only.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, 3 for 50c.

New Year's Resolution—Use Nussur-face Polish on your floors, furniture and autos, 25c for 8 oz.; 90c qt. at R. A. Brown & Co's., 1392 Douglas St.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, 3 for 50c.

Limousines, Taxi Cabs, Touring Cars, Ambulances, we have them all. Competent drivers. Phone 693. Cameron & Caldwell. Reasonable rates. Day and night service.

Demand Phoenix Stout. Home product.

Why Not have that gramophone adjusted, cleaned and repaired at Wilson's Repair Shop, 614 Cormorant?

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, quarts, 3 for 50c.

Say Dad, Can't I Have a Sled?—I know where we can get a dandy strong one, one with spring steel runners, and if you get it dad, I'll take brother for a ride. They only cost \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, according to size, at R. A. Brown & Co's., 1392 Douglas St.

Newly Furnished Housekeeping Rooms. Prices reasonable. Fairfield Hotel, Phone 2292-0.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, 3 for 25c.

Seven Old Established Companies outside the fire insurance combine. Let us quote you our anti-combine rates. Duck & Johnston, 615 Johnson street.

CONCERT AND DANCE

Recruiting Event for 230th Foresters Proves Very Successful.

A recruiting concert and dance was held on Thursday evening at Colwood under the auspices of the 230th Forestry Battalion and there was a large attendance. Three recruits were obtained in the hall as a result of an appeal by Lieut. Loveland and Sgt. Capon. Mr. Bickford presided and Mrs. Gordon, of Otter Point, acted as pianist for the dancing.

Music was contributed by Mrs. D. B. McLaren, Miss Rocher, Mr. G. Horrocks, Cpl. Woods and Pte. Peck, with Lieut. Hughes acting as accompanist. The quick response of the recruits and the success of the event from the point of view of the district were most encouraging. The ladies of the Colwood Women's Institute provided refreshments.

No "Watch-Night" Service.—Owing to New Year's Eve coming on Sunday there will be no midnight services tomorrow either at St. John's church, cathedral or at St. John's church. Notices for services on New Year's Day will be found in the regular church notices.

Prospecting in Arctic.—In order to encourage prospecting within the Arctic region, at the mouth of the Coppermine river and on Coronation gulf, between the 108th and 118th meridians of west longitude and the 66th and 68th degrees of north latitude, the department of the interior will allow any individual or corporation which expends \$55,000 during 1917 on prospecting and in improving the means of access by water between the mouth of the Coppermine and Fort Norman, at the mouth of Great Bear river, to stake fifty claims of the ordinary size.

Furniture Wanted.—Friends of a returned soldier's family which is coming out from England to settle in Victoria wish to furnish a modest home for them in readiness for occupation on the day of their arrival. Anyone who has any superfluous bits of furniture, particularly tables and chairs, a carpet (12 x 12), and a few pictures, will confer a great favor by sending them to the Blue Cross rooms, Belmont block, between 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. If unable to send call up 3457R.

Y. W. C. A. Lecture Course.—On the evening of January 2, at 8 o'clock, C. H. Lugin will be the speaker at the fifth of the series of lectures which make one phase of the educational programme of the Y. W. C. A. The subject of his lecture will be "Constitutional Government." This will be followed in subsequent weeks by other lectures on subjects of interest to all.

McDonald will speak on January 18 on Civic Government. These lectures have been carefully planned with the idea of arousing and stimulating interest in citizenship and its newly acquired aspect, now that women have their vote. Mr. Lugin precedes every lecture with a fifteen-minute talk on current events. Lectures are open to men and women, and there is no fee.

Minister Re-elected.—Prince Rupert papers to hand bring the first intelligence of the re-election by acclamation of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, which took place a week ago today. The nomination of the minister was proposed by A. M. Manson, member for Omineca, seconded by George R. Naden, a former member of the House, and assented to by Fred Stork, William Turnbull and Martin O'Reilly.

Organization Meeting.—At the Girls' Central school, corner of Yates and Fernwood, there will be a meeting at 8 o'clock next Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing the proposed Fernwood branch of the Red Cross Society. Everyone is invited. One hundred and nine names were signed on the books asking for this meeting, and it is hoped that all the signatories will be present and help the formation.

WATCH-NIGHT SERVICE

First Presbyterian Church

PROGRAMME

8.00-9.00—Teaching of Jesus, illustrated.

9.00-10.00—Holy Communion.

10.00-12.00—Messages from Mr. John McLoe, Ald. W. Walker, Rev. A. P. Ledingham, Dr. Cameron, Prof. Adam Shortt, Hon. Adam Brown, treasurer of Manitoba; Hon. M. A. McDonald and J. M. Graham.

Everybody welcome.

THE SECOND GARDEN OF EDEN

HOLY BIBLE

Restitution of All Things
Acts 3:19-21

SUNDAY, DEC. 28
In
PRINCESS THEATRE

Speaker
John Bartlett, Bible Expositor

Seats Free. No Collection.

DEVELOPING TRADE OF CANADA AND JAPAN

New Consul Comes Here After Much Experience With Business on Pacific

The new Japanese consul in this province, S. Ukita, who paid a series of courtesy calls to the members of the provincial ministry on Wednesday with the retiring consul, Kahachi Abe, is no stranger to the province.

About the year 1909 Mr. Ukita was secretary to the consulate at Vancouver for some time. From here he went to London, and was associated with the embassy there at the time of the negotiation of the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace and the negotiations which led up to the first Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1905.

From London Mr. Ukita was transferred to Shanghai, and rendered good service to his country there. He was sent from there to Batavia, Dutch East Indies, from which he comes to British Columbia. Recently he was engaged in drawing up a special report upon trade between Japan and Australia, and the free exchange of commodities between the two countries. There has been a considerable development of shipping in those waters.

Mr. Ukita announces that he will endeavor to develop trade between this Dominion and Japan, and the interchange of commodities which each country can supply the other. Among the articles which British Columbia can furnish and for which Japan offers a large market is wood pulp and its products.

NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK

Every Man in Canada Will Have a Card to Fill Out Soon.

National Service week is drawing very near and the fact that the first week of the New Year bears that title is something in which everyone in Canada has an interest. The men are interested because it is obligatory upon each of them, between the ages of 16 and 65 years, to fill out one of the cards which the government is sending to them through the post office authorities. The women are interested because their co-operation is being invited in seeing that their men-folk attend to this important duty. The children are interested because their school teachers have explained to them the meaning of National Service and the way in which father and the big brothers at home have to reply to the various questions.

To write in the answers and return the card promptly is a good New Year's resolution for every man throughout the Dominion and it has the advantage of being easy of fulfillment. It only means a few minutes' careful thought. The postman in the cities gets the hard work, for he has not only to deliver the cards; he is responsible also for their proper return. Prompt mailing of the answers will make the postman's work very much easier.

National Service means that we are to get into that frame of mind which will cause us to think of the needs of the country, to realize that the interests of the state have a greater claim on us than our self-interest. This applies to everyone, from the highest in the land to the lowest. The Prince of Wales's motto, "I serve," may well be the motto of every citizen of the British empire at this time.

There are many ways of serving the nation besides going to the front. The man on the farm and the mechanic in a workshop may be serving the nation as usefully as the man in the trenches. Every man should be doing the work which represents his most efficient service to his country.

The war is teaching us, or should be teaching us, great lessons. Terrible as are its effects, those who have faith in Canadian manhood hope and believe that the nation will emerge from this experience a stronger and a better people. If the meaning of National Service is thoroughly grasped and properly understood, if the government's call for information is responded to in the right spirit, the coming year will be the banner year in Canada's history.

Naval and Military Methodist Church, Esquimalt. Subject on Sunday evening: "National Service." A Watch-night service will be held at 11.15 p. m.

Must Be British Subject.—An order-in-council recently passed at Ottawa provides that no application for an entry for a homestead shall be granted unless the person making application was, at the beginning of the war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of one of the allied countries or a neutral country.

The Fifth Regiment C. G. A. Band

The Band of the 5th Regiment C. G. A., assisted by Miss Lillian Haggerty in vocal solos, will render the following programme at their weekly concert next Sunday evening in the Royal Victoria Theatre, commencing at 1.45 p. m.

PROGRAMME
1. Prayer—Moses in Egypt ... Rossini
2. Overture—Tancrède ... Rossini
3. Vocal Solo—Break of Day—Anderson
Miss Lillian Haggerty.
4. Operatic Selection—Bohemian Girl ... Balfe
5. Monster Bass Solo—Neptune, Lord of the Sea—Am L. Gordon
Bandman Haggart.
6. Vocal Solo—Love Is the Wind ... MacFadyen
Miss Lillian Haggerty.
7. Saxophone Solo—In Sweet Killarney ... Temple
Bandman Cheney.
8. Selection—H.M.S. Pinafore—Sullivan
9. March—Flower Show ... Casto
God Save the King.
Accompanist, Mrs. A. J. Gibson.

If There Are Kiddies in Your Home

You should make up your mind NOW to invest a small portion of your "smoke money" in one of those unrivalled



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS

With a Columbia in your home you have music for every mood and every occasion. You can enjoy the magnificent artistry of Casals, of Hofmann, of Frenstad, Lazaro, and a hundred others. You can laugh at a witty story or song. You can dance to the most perfect music you ever heard. These are but a few of the things a Columbia can do for you.

With six Columbia Double-Disc Records you can get a Columbia at

From \$25 Up

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Western Canada's Largest Music House
1121 GOVERNMENT STREET AND 607 VIEW STREET
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Call and inspect our large and high-grade stock of

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Piercy's "Tourist" Brand Chocolates

Are taking the lead. The quantity sold during Christmas week proves this.

Boxes, 35c to \$2.50

Send in your mail orders.

Piercy's Chocolate Shop
639 Fort St.

Life Insurance A Privilege



WE are fortunate, living as we do in the age of the telephone, the wireless, the steam railway and, above all, in the age of life insurance.

Life insurance is a comparatively modern invention, and has not been known for more than a few generations.

In the old days, if a man lost his life prematurely, his widow and children were in most cases left destitute: the only remedy thought of was the poorhouse.

By means of life insurance the modern man can make provision for the maintenance of his family in the event of his death.

The Mutual Life of Canada will pay the beneficiary a fixed income if desired and this will continue at least twenty years, payments monthly or yearly.

Is this not a vast improvement on a system which entailed a life of labor, dependence or of charity?

Life insurance is a great privilege, and fortunate is the man who is in good health so that he can secure its protection for those whom he loves.

Life, Limited Life and Endowment Policies.

The Mutual Life of Canada WATERLOO ONTARIO

FRED M. MCGREGOR, General Agent
203-4 Times Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Extending Bulkhead.—The Canadian Pacific railway has filed plans of an extension of its present Pier "D," to be built out into Burrard Inlet, approval of which it will ask for from the federal minister of public works some time after January 15 next.

Liberal Meetings.—A general meeting of members of Ward II. Liberal Association will be held on Tuesday evening, and of members of Ward V. Liberal Association on Thursday evening next. Both meetings will be held in the Liberal rooms in the Arcade building, Broad and View streets.

"If you get it at PLIMLEY'S it's all right"

MOTORISTS! Look at These TIRE SNAPS

This is stock-taking time with us—a time of opportunity for every man who has tires to buy. These are odd lots and sizes, cut for a clearance before Jan. 1. Don't miss them.

30x3 1/2, plain	\$12.00
33x4, plain	\$21.10
33x4, Non-skid	\$23.25
34x4, Non-skid	\$24.50
36x4, Non-skid	\$22.75
36x4 1/2, Non-skid	\$35.00

AUTOS Thomas Plimley CYCLES
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May the New Year Bring You All You Wish

Pay Cash, for Debt (Credit) Will Knock You Out

What has 1917 in store for you? How we all would sometimes like to know the future?

OF ONE THING, HOWEVER, WE ARE CERTAIN AND THAT IS CHEAPER LIVING FOR ALL WHO ADOPT KIRKHAM'S CASH SYSTEM

We are steering this business to increasing success on the

Rational	Better	We Profit
Riskless	For Us	and So
Cash	Better	Will
Basic	For You	You

DON'T BUY ON CREDIT—Little debts multiply with marvelous rapidity, and before you can realize their aggregate magnitude they assume the immensity of a mountain.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.
FREIGHT PAID, PROVIDING THERE IS NOT AN UNDUE AMOUNT OF HEAVY GOODS. IN ANY EVENT WE PAY PART OF THE FREIGHT. SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR 1917.

DEPOSIT SYSTEM—This system saves you the trouble of coming to the store or bothering with c. o. d. Deposit any sum you wish and draw against it in merchandise at your leisure.

H. O. KIRKHAM & CO., LTD.

Victoria, B. C. Duncan, B. C.

PHONES: Grocery, 178 and 179. Delivery, 5522
 Fish and Provisions, 5520. Meat, 5521

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Douglas
Street

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Phone
5150

Every Day Is Bargain Day at Our Store

Just received a small shipment of our new Blouses of fine muslin, neatly trimmed with lace and large collar. Priced at \$1.50 and \$1.75
 Silk Blouses, special values at \$3.50 and \$2.50
 Ladies' Cashmere Hose in the well-known "Penman" line. Some extra values at, per pair, 60¢ and 75¢
 "Penman's" Fine All-Wool Cashmere. Special value at, per pair \$1.00
 Boys' All-Wool Heavy Stockings, at, per pair 75¢
 Girls' Fine Ribbed All-Wool Cashmere Hose, all sizes. Priced from, per pair, 30¢ to 65¢

NEW YEAR'S EVE WESTHOLME GRILL

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

Open to 1 a.m.

NATIONAL AIRS PATRIOTIC SONGS

Genuine Devonshire Champagne Cider
 Hot Broth and Bouillon
 Oysters Crabs Clams Lobsters
 Celery Olives Canapes
 Welshrarebit York Duck Scotch Woodcock
 Milk-Fed Chickens
 Prime Beef, Sirloins or Tenderloins
 Sandwiches Salads Sweets
 French Roquefort Cheese
 Special Coffee Cafe a la Diable

**First Unitarian
Church**
 Corner Fernwood Road
 and Flagstaff Street.
 Preacher,
 Walter G. Letham.
 Services at 11 and 7.30.

A. M.
Is Universal Peace to Be Desired
P. M.
Lucretius, the Roman Atheist

A TIMES "WANT AD" BRINGS BEST RESULTS

AT THE THEATRES

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

"The Dumb Girl of Portici," the greatest motion picture masterpiece the Universal Film Manufacturing Co. ever produced, is being featured at the Columbia theatre to-day for the last time. This is the picture in which the incomparable Anna Pavlova makes her debut on the motion picture screen, and reviewers who had the pleasure of witnessing an advance showing of this picture, are unanimous in their opinion that no person save the inimitable Pavlova could interpret the role of "Fenella" with the same amount of sincerity and get as much out of the role of the dumb girl of the sea village than could Pavlova.

DOMINION THEATRE.

Blanche Sweet, the popular photodramatic star, who will be seen in the Jesse L. Lasky production of "Unprotected," at the Dominion theatre to-night hid herself to her favorite retreat, Bear Valley, for the filming of the final scenes of the Paramount production. Director James Young, at the wheel of the automobile, en route for the valley, unable to resist the temptation of a "snap shot" directed at road ahead of him, "stepped on it," and was picked up by a motor cop, at sixty miles an hour. The director and his whole load of talent were halted before the judge at Ontario. The judge said, "Ten dollars or ten days"—then turning to Mr. Young, continued—"I hope you will take the ten days, because all the roads are out of repair and we can't get anybody to stop long enough to fix them up." The request from the bench did not appeal to the director, so he paid the fine and went on.

PANTAGES THEATRE.

The New Year's programme at the Pantages theatre will be one of the finest attractions ever offered at the popular playhouse. Three of its biggest features are well enough thought of in this city to create tremendous interest with the mere mention of the names of the principals. There will be four performances of the bill on Monday, New Year's day and evening, to meet the convenience of the public who will be seeking the wholesale pleasures it will offer. The two matinees will begin at 2.30 and 4.15, and the evening performances at the usual times of 7 and 9 o'clock.

The headline attraction will be Winston's celebrated water lions and diving nymphs in what is declared to be the most remarkable aquatic act in the world. It is staged in a huge glass tank that holds 6,000 gallons of water—the largest tank of its kind ever used on any stage. The act is educational and highly entertaining. It shows the amazing degree to which sea animals may be trained and a wonderful insight into their movements when in their native element. Two accomplished girl swimmers perform in the tank the huge glass front of which faces the audience and shows their every movement while in the water. They do many surprising and difficult feats and are copied in some of them by the seals themselves.

The extra added feature of the bill will be furnished by the famous La Scala Sextette, which made a sensation with their delightful rendition of good music during their previous engagement in this city. Among them are former international grand opera stars in a new repertoire of excerpts from popular and standard grand operas. The act will furnish one of the big musical treats of the winter season.

Another strong drawing card will be the return engagement of Joe Roberts, the Pacific Coast boy whose wonderful banjo playing has won him tremendous popularity. Joe Roberts is a joy to the vaudeville fan. He has recently been touring the East and has some new things for his banjo to sing.

Le Maire and DeLeon, known as Blackville's mercurial funmakers, have a comedy laughing act that is said to be a corker.

The acrobatics of the week will be furnished by Sterling and Marguerite, in "An Athletic Surprise."

A new episode of the thrilling "Shielding Shadow" serial will complete a bill which made a tremendous hit when it introduced Pantages vaudeville to Minneapolis patrons at the time Mr. Pantages opened his new half-million dollar house there several weeks ago.

WHY NOT?

Enjoy warmth and comfort during the winter months in the

STRATHCONA HOTEL

A Class A1 fireproof building. Rooms single or en suite, with or without private bath.

Both American and European Plan

RATES MODERATE

WHY NOT?

"The Gift Centre"

Very Dainty Necklets in Gold Filled or Solid Gold

There is something about a necklet which possesses more of a charm than other pieces of jewelry.

Gold Filled Lockets with chain, at \$2

Gold Filled Chains at \$2.50

Pendants, gold filled from \$2

Solid Gold Chains, from, \$1.75

Solid Gold Chain, with pendant, \$4.50

NOTE.—Many of the gold filled articles are of similar design to those of solid gold.

Special designs made to suit special tastes. All designs in our own factory.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd

JEWELERS
 Central Building, Corner View and Broad Sts.

TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS

PANTAGES THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK
 IMPERIAL MILITARY OCTETTE
 Singing and Instrumentalists
 HERBERT BROOKS
 Mystery Entertainer
 And Five Other Features
 Matinee, 3; Night, 7 and 9.

DOMINION THEATRE

TO-DAY
 BLANCHE SWEET and
 THEODORE ROBERTS in
 "UNPROTECTED"

Columbia Theatre

TO-DAY
 ANNA PAVLOWA
 The Great Russian Dancer
 In 5 Wonderful Parts.
 10-PIECE ORCHESTRA—10

VARIETY THEATRE

TO-DAY
 FRANKLYN FARNUM
 in
 "A STRANGER FROM
 SOMEWHERE"

and Kootenay, while cold weather continues from Oregon to California.

Forecasts.
 For 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Sunday, Victoria and vicinity—Fresh to strong easterly and southerly winds, unsettled and milder with snow, turning to rain.
 Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, fresh to strong on the Gulf, unsettled and milder with snow, turning to rain.

Reports.
 Victoria—Barometer, 30.66; temperature, maximum yesterday, 36; minimum, 23; wind, 16 miles N. E.; snow, 29; weather, snowing.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 36; minimum, 23; wind, 4 miles E.; snow, 14; weather, snowing.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 8; minimum, 6; wind, 4 miles S. W.; snow, 42; weather, clear.

Barkerville—Barometer, 29.56; temperature, maximum yesterday, 22; minimum, 10; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 29.70; temperature, maximum yesterday, 40; minimum, 34; wind, 20 miles E.; rain, 29; weather, raining.

Tatoosh—Barometer, 29.38; temperature, maximum yesterday, 36; minimum, 24; wind, 24 miles E.; snow, 16; weather, snowing.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, maximum yesterday, 30; minimum, 24; wind, 14 miles E.; weather, cloudy.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.08; temperature, maximum yesterday, 36; minimum, 22; wind, 4 miles S. E.; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 50; minimum, 40; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, clear.

Temperature.

	Max.	Min.
Grand Forks	13	..
Penticton	22	..
Nelson	9	..
Prince George	14	..
Calgary	14	..
Edmonton	14	..
Qu'Appelle	12	..
Winnipeg	18	..
Toronto	28	..
Ottawa	2	..
Montreal	8	..
St. John	30	..
Halifax	14	..

Victoria Daily Weather.

Observations taken 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m., Friday.

Temperature.
 Highest 32
 Lowest 27
 Average 31
 Minimum on grass 21
 Maximum in sun 40
 Bright sunshine, 1 hour 06 minutes
 General state of weather, cloudy.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

All personal items sent by mail for publication must be signed with the name and address of the sender.

Abe Mayea, of Cowichan Lake, is at the Dominion.

Peter Anderson, of Westholme, is at the Dominion hotel.

J. B. Wood, of Princeton, is a guest of the Dominion hotel.

G. McDougall, of James Island, is at the Dominion hotel.

T. V. Laird, of Sherwood, N. D., is staying at the Dominion.

F. Lloyd, of Westholme, has registered at the Strathcona hotel.

F. L. Freitag, of Vancouver, is staying at the Dominion hotel.

Dr. L. T. Seaver, of Port Townsend, is staying at the Dominion.

J. F. Gibson, of Seattle, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Registered at the Empress hotel, is Arthur O. Wheeler, of Sidney, is a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

G. A. Checke, of Cobble Hill, is a guest at the Strathcona hotel.

H. G. Murphy, of Seattle, has registered at the Strathcona hotel.

Miss K. Davidson, of Sonoma, is staying at the Strathcona hotel.

T. G. Carson, of Saskatoon, is a new arrival at the Dominion hotel.

E. O. Dickinson, of San Francisco, is registered at the Dominion hotel.

Dr. and Mrs. Blackman, of Sidney, are staying at the Strathcona hotel.

R. A. Jamieson, of Tacoma, registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

Mrs. W. S. Stewart and family leave for Vancouver on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Macneil, of Fernie, registered at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Lieut. C. Dalkeith Scott, of James Island, is staying at the Dominion hotel.

L. C. F. Matthews, of Point Nitinat, V. I., is registered at the Strathcona hotel.

W. P. Thompson and two boys, of Duncan, are staying at the Strathcona hotel.

W. Hopkins and Mrs. Hopkins, of Saskatoon, are staying at the Dominion hotel.

Lieut. G. U. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, of Port Angeles, are guests at the Empress hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Peterson, of Prince Rupert, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

Mrs. J. Tilley and family, of Port Arthur, registered at the Dominion hotel yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Drysdale, of Vancouver, arrived at the Empress hotel yesterday.

A. E. Belfry and Mrs. Belfry, of Index, Wash., are revisiting Victoria and are staying at the Dominion hotel.

G. A. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, of Moose Jaw, are visitors who are making the Dominion hotel their headquarters.

Vancouver registrations at the Empress hotel yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Campbell, A. H. Seaton and C. Gardner Johnson.

The Vancouver arrivals at the Strathcona hotel include: J. D. MacLean, A. M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Smith and Geo. P. Salmon.

On Thursday last, at their home on Eastern road, Saanich, Mr. and Mrs. Staples celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day. Both husband and wife were born in Wiltshire, England, and for many years resided in the city of Salisbury. About seven years ago they decided to join their daughter at Woodstock, Ont., and came on to Victoria soon after.

Of their seven children, one son is on patrol duty on the Atlantic coast, and another is serving with the Royal Engineers in France. Early this year one of their grandsons left Victoria with a draft for the Royal Canadian Regiment, and soon after his arrival in France he was wounded at the battle of the Somme. In spite of their advanced age both Mr. and Mrs. Staples enjoy good health, and until quite recently, Mr. Staples was engaged on the Saanich waterworks.

ASKING FOR REFUND

B. C. Council of St. John Ambulance Approves Measure to Secure Hospital Money.

A joint committee from the Red Cross Society, of Vancouver, and the Vancouver St. John's Ambulance Association, which is helping in connection with the military hospital which is to be opened shortly in Vancouver for the care of returned soldier hospital patients who are to be brought back in very large numbers from now onward, has called to Colonel E. C. Hart, O.C. No. 5 General Canadian Hospital, Saskatoon, asking for a portion of the special fund collected in this province for that unit. A large part of the fund is still standing to the credit of the No.



The White Sale Opens on Tuesday

Full Particulars in Sunday's Colonist and Monday's Times

View the Window Displays

Gordon Sydsale LIMITED

Store Hours: 2.30 a. m. to 6 p. m.
 Friday, 5.50 p. m.; Saturday, 1 p. m.

Phones—Ground Floor 1876

First Floor—Ready-to-Wear Section 5329

Sayward Building. 1211 Douglas St.

PUSS IN BOOTS

Positively Last Performance Saturday Evening

All seats reserved, but not paid for, must be taken up before 6 o'clock.

Still a lot of good 25c, 75c and \$1.00 seats to be had.

Box Office open at the ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

Performance starts at 8.15 o'clock.

The LADIES' SUPERFLUITIES COMMITTEE
 Belmont House

Base hospital, no need having arisen for its expenditure. The sum of \$15,000, which is the amount which has been cabled for, is only a portion of the still unexpended purposes raised for military hospital purposes when the British Columbia Base hospital was organized. At the quarterly meeting of the provincial council of the St. John's Ambulance Association in Vancouver this week the move to ask for the refunding of part of the money was approved.

CHRISTMAS PARTY

St. James' Sunday School Had Annual Tea and Entertainment.

The annual Christmas party of St. James' Sunday school was held on Thursday evening in the Connaught Institute. A splendid tea was provided by the parents and friends of the congregation, after which the children retired to the hall for a most enjoyable entertainment. This consisted of a shadow pantomime, illustrating the various nursery rhymes, skillfully arranged by C. E. Bloomfield. It afforded great amusement to the youngsters.

R. W. Buller kindly lent the proceedings by the beautiful gramophone which he lent. The following took part: The rector, Rev. H. T. Archbold; Miss Pennell, Messrs. Brown, Bloomfield, F. R. Steel, Buller, Masters A. Buller, R. Steele, R. Steele, J. Walker, J. Brown, E. Bergstrom, D. Grossmith, S. Rums (violin), and Miss A. Swift. Many of the parents of the children were present at the entertainment. The rector, Rev. H. T. Archbold, B. A., on behalf of the superintendent, and teachers, thanked them for the interest they were taking in the affairs of their Sunday school, and in the religious training of their children.

Prizes to the number of thirty-seven were presented to the successful scholars by Mrs. Archbold. After the usual votes of thanks to the donors and helpers, the merry and tired party dispersed.

"All the world's a stage," remarked the man who quafes, "I suppose," commented Miss Cayenne, "you would regard this European war for supremacy as a colossal quarrel over control of the box office receipts."—Washington Star.

Demand Phoenix Stout. Home product

PASTOR RUSSELL

His Life and Teachings

Criticisms Examined

The lecture on the life of Pastor C. T. Russell, his life and teachings delivered last Sunday in the Old Victoria theatre was of considerable interest, not only to Bible Students but to Christians of all denominations; although some have taken exception to part of his teachings, it cannot be denied he was one of the great Bible scholars of the age, his work and teachings having made their mark on the religious world. Probably no other greater publicity than those of the late C. T. Russell.

His passing beyond the veil removes from our presence one of the most familiar and widely known of the great religious teachers of the day.

The speaker, Mr. George Young, a native son of Victoria, was entirely familiar with his subject, for he had been at Pastor Russell's American headquarters in Brooklyn, and the late pastor was personally known to him. He said in part:

At this time we have met together to consider the life and teachings of one of God's departed servants and to pay a tribute to the memory of him who has been called to his reward. It is well that we cast our eyes to the Lamb of Calvary that in doing so our opinions might be in harmony with the example and teachings of the Only Begotten of the Father, our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. For says the Apostle Paul, "If any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of Him. It is only in proportion as God's servants trust in the character of His Son, Jesus Christ, that they may know the Father, and praise God for the power of His Holy Spirit, which renders possible such lives of sacrifice and loving devotion as that exemplified to us in the life of the late Pastor C. T. Russell."

Regarding the biography of Pastor Russell, he was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., February 18th, 1852, was brought up by Christian parents, and being of a religious turn of mind at an early age, he became interested in theology, and identified himself with the Congregational church. It was not long, however, before young Russell began to question the teaching that all except the Saints of God were doomed to suffer forever eternally. In substance he said: "Surely it cannot be true that God thus intends to torment any poor, unfortunate human being. Surely such a condition would not reflect the glory of an all-wise and loving Creator." Accordingly, at the early age of seventeen, he forsook the religion of the creeds and became a seeker. Not that he denied God, but he could no longer accept as reasonable the creeds of his fathers, and turned to study other religions and philosophies. In these, however, he found no satisfaction. Then he said, "I will study the Bible. I will see if its doctrines are in accordance with the doctrines as taught by the creeds." Thus, prayerfully, he commenced a study of the Scriptures.

To his astonishment and joy he found the Bible to be God's Word of Truth, containing God's great plan of salvation, which plan in due time, through the merit of the Redeemer, will extend to and include Adam and all children, offering to all mankind in opportunity for life. Thus, as the wonderful divine plan of the ages opened up before him, and as the message of God's love thrilled his heart, he said, "I must preach these things to my fellow man. By God's grace, I will do all in my power to lead the people to a study of the Bible."

Thus he consecrated his life, his talent, his money, his all to the service of God, and for over forty years, through good report and through evil report, he never ceased to herald the gospel of the kingdom and the hope of the church and the world, through the risen Savior.

In 1879, in order that he might devote all his time to God's service, he made arrangements for the closing out of his large mercantile business. The money thus obtained, over a quarter of a million dollars, he used in spreading the Gospel. He died practically penniless.

In stature Pastor Russell was tall and commanding, and despite his years he looked like a man of twenty. In personal appearance he was one of the most distinguished of men. There was a gentleness, a serenity about Pastor Russell, a tranquillity, and yet a force and majesty of bearing which marked him a leader of men. His countenance reflected a mind illumined by God's Holy Spirit. In this connection we quote the words of Prof. David Dail, D.Ph., of the British Institute of Medical Science, H. M. Phenologist:

"I have much pleasure in giving a sketch of the genial and fatherly head and physiognomy of Pastor Russell. He is just one of those men whose appearance, intelligence, suavity, wit, goodness of heart and soundness of head give credit to his profession. He has a youthful, kindly and sympathetic nature, fatherly and benign in counsel, moral and spiritual in influence. I find the head of Pastor Russell to be a large one, and the brain gifted with an uncommon degree of activity, manifesting itself in a deep desire for the welfare of others, an intense sense of duty, together with a conviction that such moment is precious and of important value, seems to pervade his entire being, etc. Taken at Motherwell Town Hall, Scotland, Oct. 23, 1911."

How true is this description of the phenologist. His sense of duty, both towards God and man, is well illustrated by a few incidents which we quote from his last journey.

THE JOURNEY WHICH ENDED IN DEATH

On his last tour he left Brooklyn and visited the cities in the neighborhood of the Great Lakes, thence he went south to the Gulf of Mexico, finishing up at Los Angeles. Although he was not well in the early part of the journey, he was not until he reached Galveston that his sickness became acute. There he ate his last meal at noon, October 23. He spoke, all told, six hours that day. Despite his inability to eat, save a little fruit juice or a mouthful of two of eggs, he continued his journey, and on the evening of October 24th delivered his last public discourse in the largest and best theatre in San Antonio, Texas. Previous to the meeting he said to his secretary, "Dear brother, please remain close to me to-night, and be ready to pick up the thread of thought where I drop it." For forty-five minutes he spoke, then without any sign of suffering, and with perfect self-possession, he left the platform. His secretary continued the discourse. After five minutes' rest he returned, three times more he was forced to leave the platform; each time after a little rest he returned; finally concluding his discourse. The people had come to hear the message, and he was determined not to disappoint them.

Nothing daunted by this experience, he proceeded on his journey, and on Sunday morning arrived in Los Angeles, having been delayed by a burst of rain. In the afternoon at 4.30 he addressed the church at that point. As he mounted the pulpit he said: "I regret that I am not able to speak with force or power." Then he beckoned to the chairman to bring a chair. As he sat down he said: "Pardon me, for sitting down, please." Then in deep humility, in great suffering, and in the most solemn manner, he spoke for about forty-five minutes; then answered questions for a short time. Finally he said, "I must say goodbye to you all, and give you a text for your remembrance: Numbers 6:24-26, 'The Lord bless thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face to shine upon you, and be gracious unto thee; the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee and give thee peace.'"

At 6.30 he left Los Angeles on his return journey to Brooklyn. As nearly as could be ascertained, he delivered his last public discourse, so his message to the Los Angeles church proved to be his last message to the church. On Tuesday afternoon at about 2.30 he breathed his last. During this two days' journey from Los Angeles, despite excruciating pain, for he was suffering from cancer, he neither murmured nor complained. Gladly and willingly he drank the cup which the Father had poured for him. Gladly and willingly he used up his last energy in the service of Him he loved so well.

Thus passed his reward one of the most remarkable men of the past century, one of God's noblemen.

HIS LIFE WORK

In 1879 he began to publish the Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence, a journal which now has a circulation of 45,000 copies semi-monthly. It is a remarkable journal, published in many languages, and devoted exclusively to religious information. It carries no advertisements, an advertisement free to the Lord's poor.

In addition to being editor of the Watch Tower he was president of the "Watchtower Bible and Tract Society," organized in 1884; president of the People's Pulpit Association, organized 1909; and president of the International Bible Students' Association, incorporated in London, England, 1913.

From a religious standpoint, Pastor Russell was the greatest living author. His six volumes of Studies in the Scriptures are published in twenty-one languages, and have reached the enormous circulation of nearly ten million volumes. In addition to these studies he was also author of other books, including a circulation of some five million, four hundred and fifty thousand copies. He also wrote most of the copy for the Bible Students' Monthly, which has an annual free distribution throughout the world of approximately fifty million copies, being published in some thirty-five languages. He was also author and compiler of the Photo-Drama of Creation, which great Bible Drama has been exhibited free in many countries. It is said to be the greatest religious philanthropy ever given to the world. It cost approximately one million dollars.

THE GREATEST LIVING PREACHER

Pastor Russell was the greatest living preacher. He has exhorted the thoughts of millions, and left a stamp upon the religious world such as probably no man has since the days of the Apostle Paul. His sermons have appeared in some four thousand newspapers throughout the world, having been published in more than two thousand newspapers at one time, coming before some fifteen million readers weekly.

In addition to having been pastor of the London and Brooklyn Tabernacles, the New York and Washington Temples, etc., he was duly elected pastor of more than twelve hundred congregations of Bible Students throughout the world. These he served through his religious journal twice monthly, visiting in person as many as possible. He was pastor of the Pittsburgh church for over thirty-four years. Wherever he went great crowds thronged to hear

his expositions of the Bible. He used the largest and best auditoriums. Nor was his work confined to the English-speaking countries alone. Branches of the I. B. S. A. may be found in almost every part of the world, whether in Japan, Corea or Zululand, there you will find Bible Students.

As a Bible Expositor, Pastor Russell stands pre-eminent. He was a regular walking Bible. His studies in the Scriptures were veritable Bible keys, harmonizing the Bible from Genesis to Revelation, revealing in its beauty and harmony the Divine Plan of the Ages contained therein. In these volumes, the prophecies and scriptures of the Bible foretelling present world conditions are set forth with an accuracy and a certainty which is astounding. For many years 1914 was pointed to by Pastor Russell as the date indicated by the Bible during which the great international wars would commence, and which would eventuate in the reign of peace and blessing.

At this point many slides were thrown upon the screen, illustrating in a measure the scope of the work of the I. B. S. A. Following, the speaker took up the criticisms of Pastor Russell. These he dealt with in no uncertain manner.

CRITICISMS EXAMINED

These criticisms, we are said to say, usually come from the professed ministers of Christ. Generally they are either in the nature of an attack upon his moral character, or else they are in the nature of railing and ridicule, and appear to be absolutely devoid of the first principles of the spirit of Christ, which is "Speak evil of no man." Oh! the crying shame of it all that even now since the voice of this great servant of God has been stilled in death, some of these men, praise God, I hope few, still raise their voice to misrepresent the dead. In this connection, however, he shares similar honors with the other great reformers of the past: Martin Luther, Lattimer, Cranmer, the Covenanters, the Baptists, the Pilgrim fathers and the Methodists, all shared in their turn a similar ostracism and persecution from the leading religionists of their day.

Thus, for instance, the great John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, was ostracized and persecuted. His brother, Charles Wesley, while preaching in Ireland, was arrested as a vagabond and taken up for deportation; while in England, the Wesleys were mobbed and much of their property destroyed. The Gospel Magazine of his day depicted him in anything but complimentary terms, while the Methodists were represented as a "sect of enthusiasts, or hypocrites, or both," whose doctrines and practices tend to the destruction of souls, are a scandal to Christianity, and expose it to the scoffs of libertines, etc., etc. Other religionists refer to him as a crack-brained enthusiast "who could not ever get along with his wife."

To-day the memory of Wesley lives and is cherished in the memory of millions, whereas the memory of his persecutors have long since passed into oblivion.

"Yea," says the Apostle Paul, "All that will live godly in Christ Jesus will suffer persecution." If Pastor Russell had not been persecuted and slandered by the leaders of religion we would have strong reasons to doubt his standing as a light bearer and one of God's ambassadors.

OBJECT OF PERSECUTION.

Now, we ask the question, what is the object of this persecution? Is it to show forth the spirit of Christ, the spirit of love and truth? Is this the object in view, is this the excuse for ignoring the word of God which declares, "Let no corrupt communication proceed out of your mouth, but that which is good to the use of edifying, that it may minister grace to the hearers." Eph. 4:29. "Speak not evil one of another, brethren." "Speak evil of no man." James 4:11; Tit. 3:2.

Ah! no, the reason for the persecution of Pastor Russell is not to minister grace unto the hearers, but is for a similar reason that the leaders of religion persecuted our Lord Jesus, namely, BECAUSE THEY TAUGHT THE PEOPLE.

Jesus said to the scribes and Pharisees of his day, "Woe unto you lawyers, for you have taken away the key of knowledge (the understanding of the plan of God) . . . full well ye reject the commandment of God that ye may keep your own tradition." (creeds.)

This was the reason why they said: "He hath a devil and is mad." This is why they called him glutinous and a wine-bibber, etc. Ah! yes, he taught the people according to the Word of God and contrary to the tradition of the elders. So they cried "Crucify him! Give us Barabbas (the murderer) but crucify him!" Likewise we read in Acts 4:1-5 this was the reason why the apostles were persecuted, this was also the reason why all the reformers in their turn were persecuted, "because they taught the people."

Let us likewise remember that the light upon God's Word shines more and more unto the perfect day, and let us be careful that we do not make mistakes similar to those of our well-meaning forefathers.

Now, regarding these criticisms of Pastor Russell, let us examine them in the light of facts. Usually we are informed by those who are seeking to belittle the work of Pastor Russell, that he was a divorced man.

NOT DIVORCED.

Anyone who makes this statement is giving voice to something which is not correct. Pastor Russell was never divorced. It is true, however, the pastor could not agree with his wife's ideas regarding "Woman's Rights" nor grant her request to be assistant editor of the Watch Tower—this led Mrs. Russell to ask the court if she might live separate from her husband, this was granted in April, 1906; there was no divorce, however, nor any grounds for divorce. The Hon. Judge Rutherford, speaking upon this matter, says:

"It has been remarked by a number of lawyers who have read the record in this case that no court has ever before granted a separation upon so slight testimony as appears in this case. The record shows nothing but a misunderstanding between husband and wife, which was at one time adjusted by mutual consent."

Again it has been said that Pastor Russell was an immoral man. Well, dear friends, it is doubtful if a purer, more upright man ever walked the earth since the days of our Lord Jesus. Let me tell you something which will settle for ever in your minds any charge of immorality. In accordance with our Lord's words in Matthew 12:19, and also the suggestion of the Apostle Paul in 1 Corin. 7:29 Pastor Russell and Mrs. Russell agreed before their marriage to live celibate lives. According to the testimony of Mrs. Russell under oath this contract was carried out to the letter.

Let us be careful how we hear and what we hear—it was a certain class of high ecclesiastics who questioned the apostles of God, they even questioned His birth.

DIED PRACTICALLY PENNILESS.

Again it has been said that Pastor Russell made vast sums of money out of the sale of wheat, they claim that this was ordinary wheat which he raised and sold at \$2.00 per bushel. It was not for the malicious nature of this story it would not be worthy of our consideration. However we will examine the facts—Pastor Russell did not name "Miracle Wheat," neither did he personally receive anything from its sale. This variety of wheat was first discovered and named by Mr. K. B. Stoner of Fincastle, Virginia, in 1904. The original plant having in its seed, hence he named it Miracle Wheat. Mr. Stoner continued to grow it and in August, 1911, offered it for sale at \$1.25 per bushel. Some years previous to this Mr. Bonett, of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Fleming, of Wabash, Ind., having obtained some of this wheat commenced to grow it. In 1911 they decided to make a present of some 30 bushels to the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, which wheat should be sold at \$1 per bushel, and the proceeds used by the society in its religious work. The total sum aggregated one thousand eight hundred dollars.

MONEY KEPT FOR ONE YEAR.

This sum was kept on hand by the society for one year, and every one who purchased the wheat had the privilege of having his money refunded if he was not satisfied. After one year's wait not one purchaser asked for a refund.

"During the discussion of 'Miracle Wheat' a number of slides were thrown upon the screen, one bearing the coat-of-arms of the state of Virginia, and signed by the governor, identified Mr. Stoner as the originator of 'Miracle Wheat' and not Pastor Russell. Other information was also produced from the U.S.A. department of agriculture, folios 75 to 78, describing the yield of this wheat as averaging 40 bushels to the acre, which is remarkable for the part of the country where it is grown."

Indeed, said the speaker, if it were not for the difficulty in planting this wheat, as it must be planted some 8 or 10 inches between the stalks, it would revolutionize the wheat-growing industry of the world.

Mr. Young, in closing the consideration of the criticisms of Pastor Russell, referred to the erroneous idea that Pastor Russell was fabulously rich, suffice it to say, Pastor Russell commenced his ministry with a considerable fortune, he died practically penniless, having only some \$200 which he willed to his wife. Pastor Russell in all his long ministry never took up a collection, neither did he ever solicit money. He took the stand that if his work was God's work, He would provide the funds without begging. Pastor Russell was right. In addition to never having solicited money, Pastor Russell's Scripture Studies are sold practically at cost, they are for the education of the people. Bible study, not for money making. This also his little booklet, "On What Say the Scriptures About Hell." In his early years he spent some forty thousand dollars out of his own private fortune for the free distribution of this booklet. Indeed, hundreds of tons of literature is distributed free every year throughout the world by the I.B.S.A., of which Pastor Russell was president. Surely in the face of these facts none would contend that the great work of Pastor Russell was for the purpose of money making. In this age of hurry and rapid living men are apt to accept as true statements which are mere hearsay and have no real foundation. I am satisfied this is the position of many of Pastor Russell's would-be critics. In this connection we have in mind a minister in Vancouver who preached from his pulpit against the late pastor, on being acquainted with the facts, he promptly apologized to his congregation. Similarly in the case of The Washington Post and The Mission Friend of Chicago. Both these papers attacked the pastor; when they were acquainted with the facts both published apologies, the former thereafter publishing his sermons.

As we have already said, however, all the great reformers and light bearers of the Gospel Age have shared similar persecution from their contemporaries. It is not until these men have passed to their reward that their real worth has been manifest to the world.

Following, the speaker gave a brief outline of the Divine Plan of the Ages as outlined in the Bible, which plan is summed up by the Apostle Paul in Ephesians, 1 chap., ninth and tenth verses, viz.: That in the dispensation of the fullness of times (during Christ's Kingdom) I might gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in Heaven and which are on earth even in Him. When the Revelator says: "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things are passed away." The long-pledged for Kingdom will then be established and God's will be done on earth as in Heaven. The meeting concluded in a short prayer.

GOOD RESULTS OF WOMEN'S EFFORTS

Remarkably Fine Achievements of Victoria Organizations During Year Outlined

Never perhaps in the history of the race has the work of British women since the war, because, varied as the objects of their various organizations may have been in the foundation of the societies, they have almost universally now directed their energies, in part at least, to the achievement of some of those great patriotic undertakings which have fallen to the share of the citizens who cannot actually go into the fighting line in the present great war.

Victoria women have not been lagging in helping along these lines. A review of the work of the various societies during the year just closed reveals the gigantic character of their undertakings. Taken individually the work of each organization is a vast and varied effort, but somewhere in the years record of the most unpretentious organization appears some reference to patriotic work, while the statistics of those societies formed with the prime motive of helping imperial interests reveal figures which are astounding when rolled together to represent the combined effort of the club women of the city to this end.

In addition to their patriotic work, however, most of the societies devoted to other objects have kept up their work in this way as well. And the measure of the faithfulness of each is seen in the undiminished membership which most of them enjoy.

The Local Council of Women, which practically represents the women's societies of the city, has been supplied during the year by the affiliation of five new organizations, bringing the number now well over fifty. Under the presidency of Miss Crease this organization, formed more than twenty-two years ago, has pushed ahead the accomplishment of undertakings launched in the past and initiated new work which has either been carried to a successful point or is still under debate. Here, too, patriotic considerations have been among the foremost. The question of unsanitary conditions in military camps was taken up with beneficial results early in the year, and through the instrumentality of the council comfort and furnishings required in military hospitals outside of those allowed by the government have been supplied.

A noteworthy fact in connection with the organization during the year past was the reception of a request from the Victoria board of trade asking the council to appoint one of its members to appear before the Dominion royal commission to give information regarding women's work in economics. The subject was dealt with as requested, and a very complete report submitted.

Because the council represents the united women's interests it is interesting to note that among the other important measures which came up during the year were that of a public auditor for the city, the consideration of amendments to laws concerning women and children; provision of some form of maintenance for sick and destitute persons by near relatives; the Deserter's Wives' Maintenance act; equal conditions of divorce; a movement towards getting adequate accommodation for tubercular patients and the establishment of a preventive fund; and the agitation favoring reduced fares for settlers living on the interurban lines.

The council, too, took a very active part in working for the referendum which secured the suffrage to women of British Columbia.

The following are some of the affiliated societies, all of which have been doing independent as well as council work during the year: W. C. T. U., Victoria Order of Nurses, W. A. Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, Friendly Help Association, Oriental school, W. C. C. A., Victoria Literary Society, Ladies of the Maccabees (Victoria Review No. 1, Baxter Review, and Alexandra Review), Daughters of St. George, Victoria Nurses' Club, Children's Aid, Victoria Club, Ladies' Guild of the Connaught Seamen's Institute, Women's Auxiliary, S. P. C. A., Victoria Day Nursery, Household League, Anti-Tuberculosis Society, Women's University Club, Girls' Friendly Society, various district branches of the Women's Institutes, the Ladies' Musical Club, several chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of Empire, and many of the Bible classes, mission circles and ladies' aid societies from the various churches of the city, also the Women's Auxiliary to the Diocesan Board.

Women's Canadian Club.

Along the lines of patriotic effort the Women's Canadian Club has accomplished big things during the year, having turned their attention very especially to work in connection with the returned soldiers. Early in the spring they raised by house-to-house canvass the sum of \$4,468.81 for emergency work among returned soldiers. In addition to this they have raised \$500, paid off the indebtedness of the Military Y. M. C. A. at the Willows, and handed over an additional sum to help forward the work. A garden party at Government House brought in a further sum to be sent to the prisoners of war, while the Soldiers' Relief Fund and Soldiers' Christmas cheer also received attention.

Daughters of Empire.

The Daughters of Empire, working collectively and through the individual chapters and members, have done a gigantic work during the year in manufacturing socks and other comforts for the soldiers, sending supplies of magazines and papers to the men in camp and hospital, shipping Christmas boxes to the boys in the trenches, etc. Provincial chapter headquarters are in the Temple building, Mrs. Henry Croft being president, Mrs. Habel, secretary, and Mrs. Norontous organizing secretary. Other officers of this chapter live in Vancouver and New Westminster. The Municipal Chapter, of which Mrs. A. F. Griffiths is regent, is head of the primary chapters of Victoria, and is formed of officers of all primary chapters and regents of junior chapters, the various branches representing a membership of something between seven and eight hundred. The field-comforts department of the Municipal Chapter is one of the most important sections of their work, and two tag days have been held during the last twelve months for the purpose of finding the necessary funds to support the undertaking. For the benefit of the hospitals and the children's homes the I. O. D. E. inaugurated Alexandra Rose Day in Victoria, with the result that a very appreciable sum was turned over to each of these institutions afterwards. Practically all the chapters have assisted directly with the Red Cross work, the Navy League Chapter making its specialty the navy. A tag day for the benefit of the chapters' patriotic work was held in September, all branches assisting at this.

The following are the branch chapters: Camosun, Mrs. Anderson; Victoria, Mrs. Habel; St. James, Mrs. Simpson; Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Beckwith; Lady Douglas, Mrs. R. B. McKicking; Agnes Deane Cameron, Mrs. David Miller; Navy League, Mrs. David Dolg; Esquimalt, Mrs. Belsion; Willows-Camp Chapter, Mrs. Taylor; Margaret Rocks Robertson, Mrs. Duncan Ross; Robert Burns McKicking, Mrs. Renwick; and the following junior chapters: Daisy Chain, Mrs. D. E. Campbell; Coronation Day, Mrs. R. S. Day; Sunrise, Mrs. E. M. Haines; Bury, Hainbow, Mrs. Petz.

Friendly Help.

During 1916 the Friendly Help Association has noted a considerable change in the work compared with last year, when the average number of cases helped each month was 128, this year the average working out at only about 70, the total for the year of cases helped being 345. The biggest income which the association has had for five years was in 1914, when donations and grants reached the total of \$1,683.70. This year, despite the lessening of the number of families requiring assistance, \$1,225, which is nearly \$200 more than last year, has been given the secretary in one way and another to carry on the work. Lady McBride, for many years chairman of the society, left during the year for England. The usual work of packing and dispatching Christmas tramps was carried out this December.

Helped Referendum.

The W. C. T. U. and the Political Equality League are two women's organizations which have seen the work of many years bear fruit during the last twelve months, the former organization feeling well satisfied with the result of the referendum, while the latter is in the happy position of being able to disband with the realization of the long-fought-for ambition of equal franchise, which carried at the recent election.

The fact that the Protestant Orphanage, the Children's Aid, and the Victoria Day Nursery are all under the same sort of Christmas entertainment for their small inmates indicates that the ladies who are interested in these institutions have abated nothing of their interest in the small people under their care. The Women's Auxiliary of the Orphanage, of which Mrs. McTavish is president, has charge of the internal arrangements of the home, and during the year a committee of two ladies has visited the institution twice weekly to see that everything is in proper working order.

The Daughters of Pitt are another organization which does a great deal for children, their special care being among the small patients at the Royal Jubilee hospital, who look forward, without ever being disappointed, to the Christmas tree and entertainment which these kind ladies organize for their pleasure. The Women's Auxiliary of the hospital is a very active organization, which does a great deal to assist the house-keeping arrangements at the hospital, are well administered. The ladies this year, as usual, held their annual linen shower, collecting many useful articles in the way of bed linen and towelings for the hospital.

University Women's Club.

Although this organization has never devoted much thought to money-raising schemes during the past year they have made an exception. On October 2 they held a meeting at which Major Procter, late of No. 5 General Hospital, was the lecturer, the club, in addition to making a contribution to the patriotic aid fund from the proceeds of this undertaking subscribing to the Duchess of Connaught fund for the prisoners of war in Germany, and sending a gift of 166 pairs of socks to the R. C. Company of the University Battalion. At present the members are interested in collecting books to be donated to one of the soldiers' convalescent homes. The chief object of the club is to promote and encourage education among women, and with this aim in view a yearly bursary of \$50 is given to the Victoria girl who makes the highest average over 65 per cent. in the senior matriculation examination in the B. C. University.

Work Amongst Girls.

The Y. W. C. A. has instituted some new departures in connection with its work during the past year. A lecture course, commenced in the late autumn, is an innovation, and has already proved very popular. The educational work of the association has branched out considerably, and a Business Girls' club has been formed. The total membership, which it is hoped to make a special effort to extend within the next year, is about 400. The dining-room is now made one of the important sources of revenue, having been built up to about three times the patronage of last year. Now about one hundred people have their meals there daily. The annex is still supporting itself, and in view of the very tight condition of finances generally

the institution has done almost better than expected.

The King's Daughters' rest room, Courtney street, continues to be one of the biggest of the local undertakings of the order. This place was opened a few years ago to afford a place where business girls who bring their lunches to town could spend the noon hour in comfortable surroundings and supplement their cold meal at a very trifling cost with a cup of hot tea or coffee. About sixty girls, on the average, visit the dining-hall daily, the big attendance proving the very great need which the King's Daughters are filling by maintaining the rooms.

Women's Institutes.

The women's institutes of Victoria district have accomplished a great deal during the last twelve months, as in the months preceding since the war broke out, in contributing to the patriotic fund and in many other ways helping with the patriotic work which have been organized in every part of the empire. Affiliated with the Local Council of Women are the Royal Oak, Lake Hill, Cowichan, Langford, Garden City, West Saanich and South Saanich institutes, the membership of each of these constituting also the membership of sub-branches of the Red Cross society. A few other institutes come properly within the category of Victoria women's organizations, but they are not represented by affiliation with the local council.

Women's Clubs.

The Alexandra club and the Victoria Women's club embrace within their membership the club-women of Victoria, although both have been decimated considerably since the war by members leaving the city. The Alexandra club is the older institution, and numbers amongst its members many of the most influential women of the city. The Victoria club was founded comparatively recently, but has proved its usefulness since as well as before the war.

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What is the difference between here and elsewhere? **Meals**  **THE TEA KETTLE** Miss M. Woodbridge Corner Douglas and View Streets Phone 4098

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To the Electors City of Victoria **LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:**—You are respectfully requested to mark your ballot for Alderman in the forthcoming election, January 11, 1917, thus: **EDWYN BRENTON ANDROS** ☒

I am in favor of **PROGRESS, THRIFT, ECONOMY** Wishing you the compliments of the season and thanking you in anticipation. Yours truly, **E. B. ANDROS** 644 Linden Ave., Dec. 28, 1916.

To the Electors City of Victoria **LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:**—Again I offer myself as a candidate for Alderman for the coming election, and respectfully desire your vote and influence. **DR. A. A. HUMBER** 206 Pemberton Bldg.

Present yourself with a worth-while **Christmas Gift** A Suit of Clothes with **INDIVIDUALITY PERSONALITY DISTINCTIVENESS STYLE AND FIT** A select range of this season's woolsens to choose from. **G. H. Redman** 655 Yates St. Tailor to Men and Women.

Municipal Work and Military Organization Achievements of Closing Year

CITY'S BUSINESS ON SOUND BASIS

Bank Clearings for Past Year Are Highly Satisfactory, Considering War Conditions

INCREASE MARKED IN PAST SIX MONTHS

That the business of the city is on a more sound footing and is regaining the firm basis of former years, despite the depressing influences created by the war, is indicated by the bank clearings for the past year.

For the past year the clearings show an upward trend that is highly satisfactory and encouraging, there being a marked absence of the fluctuations of previous years.

Figures available go to show that the city's business is on a more solid foundation and has recovered from the adverse influences more rapidly than has been the case at other points, which is a good sign for the future.

The returns are considered eminently satisfactory by bankers and those interested in the city's financial position, more especially in view of the conditions brought about by the European struggle and the general stringency in the money markets.

Slight fluctuations were evident during the early months of the year, but in a most gratifying feature that since May last a steady level has been maintained, and during the past six months there has been a marked increase in comparison with the corresponding months of the previous year.

The outlook is extremely bright and there may be expected continued and increased activity from this time forward.

The total clearings for the year 1916 amount to \$50,565,768, as against \$76,472,926 for the year 1915.

Comparative figures, showing the monthly clearings for the two years, are shown as follows:

	1916.	1915.
January	\$5,729,678	\$8,139,927
February	5,206,323	5,998,874
March	6,619,812	6,835,016
April	5,642,791	6,814,060
May	6,655,310	6,156,906
June	6,919,085	5,875,043
July	7,715,591	6,588,614
August	7,629,000	5,979,244
September	7,003,376	5,216,333
October	7,095,554	5,839,179
November	6,823,248	6,659,343
Dec. (approx.) ..	7,521,000	6,793,357

YEAR'S ACTIVITIES OF BOARD OF TRADE

Much Effective Work Done by Victoria's Business Men's Organization

The past year has been a very busy one for the Victoria board of trade. Beginning with the agitation which resulted in the establishment of the shipbuilding industry in this province and closing with the intense activity recently with Premier Borden in which attention was drawn to a number of local needs, including the encouragement of iron and steel industries and the building of the graving dock at Esquimalt.

One of the most important acts of the board was the making arrangements for the reception of the Dominion royal commission which visited Victoria in September and took an immense amount of evidence, all of which will be published in book form and will be used as a text book by those who are interested in imperial affairs. The chairman of the commission was Sir George E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce, who addressed a large meeting in the Royal Victoria theatre on "Trade and Patriotism."

Returned Soldiers

Considerable attention has been given to the question of the returned soldiers, and two addresses have been delivered during the year on that subject. Both of these had to do with settling men on the land. The first was by Alfred Carmichael and the other by A. T. Flumerfelt suggested the giving 100 acres of land to every man, with certain other aid to help in starting him. Of late, however, members of the board have expressed themselves as of the opinion that most of the soldiers would not wish to take up agriculture as a calling and that local industries must be developed in order to find employment for all the men when they get back. The caring for the returned man was one of the arguments used when urging Sir Robert Borden to help establish iron and steel industries in British Columbia.

Customs Official

At various times throughout the year the board has urged the Dominion government to place a customs official at New York in order that Canadian shippers might send their goods by steamship lines operating from New York to this coast via the Panama canal. The opinion of the board has been urged upon several federal ministers when they visited Victoria, and particularly on the minister of customs, who, while refusing the relief asked, promised that a Canadian line of steamships between Eastern Canada

and British Columbia would be established. This has not yet been done.

Protests

The board has taken up many public questions and made protests, some of which have resulted in improvements and others have been without results. The protest against the moving of the Bantams to Sidney and against the present rates and service on the interurban line of the B. C. Electric Railway company proved ineffective, but the protests against the continuance of the operation of a German coal company on Vancouver Island and poor connection with the Kettle Valley line of railway both brought results. In the former case the board has been notified that the company is to be wound up, and in the latter the service has been adjusted to the satisfaction of everyone.

Lectures

Besides the lectures already mentioned, which had to do with helping returned soldiers, two important addresses were given before the board. One of these on "Town Planning," by Thomas Adams, was very interesting and instructive and brought out much favorable comment. The other by W. R. Best, on "The Modern Use of Water Power in Manufacturing," was well illustrated and drew attention to many ways in which water power might be utilized to increase the industries of British Columbia.

New Tourist Association

The board was prominent in the formation of the newly organized Northwest Tourist association, a member of the council, Joshua Kingham, being present at the organization meeting and now being a member of the board of directors of that organization. It is to have its head offices at Seattle. Alderman A. T. Todd is the president and Herbert Cuthbert secretary. The new organization united the endeavors of the province of British Columbia with those of the states of Washington and Oregon with the object of bringing tourists to the district.

Excursion

On November 14 to 16 inclusive the board had a big excursion over the E. & N. railway system, stopping off at Alberni, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Cumberland, Ladysmith, Chemainus and Duncan. At the last-mentioned place a convention of all the island interests was held with beneficial results. The party made the trip in a special train and it is probable that the event will be an annual one.

The Food Products committee of the board started out at the beginning of the year with a great deal of energy with the object of increasing production and decreasing the cost of marketing. Several meetings were held and much valuable data was gathered but up to the present there have been no tangible results. A conference and luncheon was held in the city in June, which had the result of bending the thoughts of practical men to the solution of the problems which handicap the agricultural industry.

A determined effort has been made during the past season to increase the membership of the board and a good many names have been added. There are still, however, a number of businessmen who do not belong to this organization. They are to be interviewed.

A great many proposals have come before the board, some of which have been endorsed and others of which the board has not even its way clear to approve. One proposal has been to try to induce the railway companies to reduce the rate of transportation to and from Vancouver Island when two or more people pay for fares along with automobiles. As yet there have been no results but the transportation companies still have the matter under consideration.

Other questions which have been discussed, and in many cases action taken have been: The moratorium, price of water for manufacturing purposes, mining and smelting, railway freights, appointment of master in chambers, monthly luncheons, war relief act, sixpenny privileges, Pacific coast steamship service, C. N. R. rates, nonworkers' strike, trade after the war, agricultural and trade development, pilotage at Victoria, Canadian highway, steel shipbuilding, coal facilities, the lumber situation, growing chicory, motion picture film production and co-operative cartage delivery.

On the whole the work of the board has been very satisfactory, and of benefit to the city from its activities has been considerable. Much of the work done brings no definite results at the moment, but has the effect of influencing future action. During the greater part of the year C. H. Lugin has been president, and it has been largely owing to his energy that the board has been able to accomplish so much.

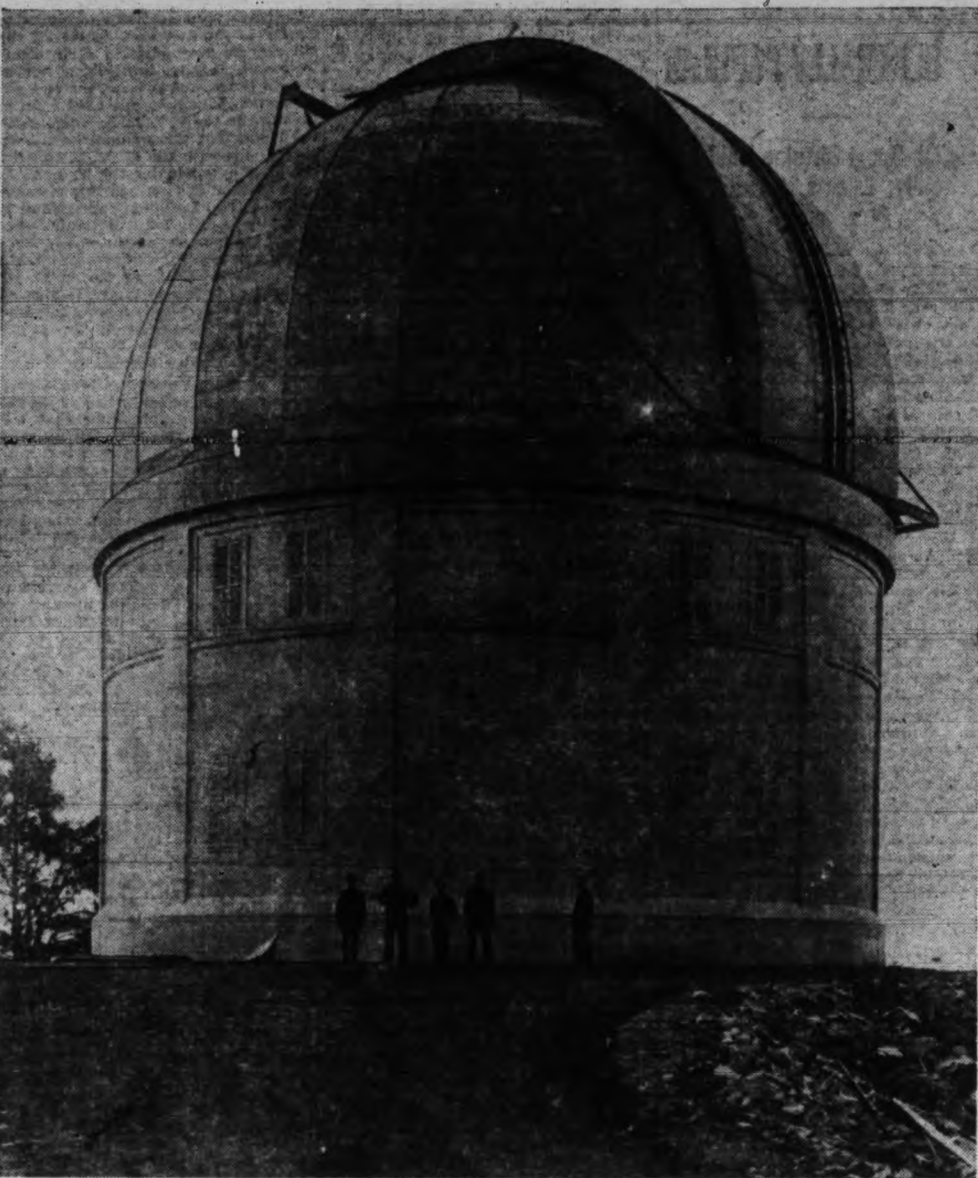
MANY ACTIVITIES IN SAANICH DISTRICT

Municipal Council Has Developed Plans Laid Previously; Record of Year

Few municipalities in British Columbia have undertaken so much constructive work in 1916 as the neighboring district of Saanich. Important works were under construction when the year started, and they have been carried to fruition.

In addition to the construction and paving of a new road to Mount Douglas Park by following the lowest point of the valley through Cedar Hill—the new parkway of Shelbourne street—which is 2.5 miles long, the municipality has added the following paving to its existing length: East Saanich road, 8.4 miles; Douglas and Carey, 1.1

Where Monster Telescope Is Installed



The year has seen the completion of the installation of the 72-inch telescope on Saanich Hill. The optical parts will arrive in May, and the building should be ready for service in the observation of the fainter stars by midsummer.

miles; Burnside, 2.1 miles; Gorge, 1.6 miles, making With Shelbourne street a total of 16.5 miles, and altogether 22 miles of paved road. The sum of \$300,000 has been spent on road improvements this year. The contract for the grading of Lake road and the building of a bridge under the Victoria & Sidney Railway is also advancing.

Good progress has been made with the waterworks. In eleven months 154,666 lineal feet, or 25.2 miles of mains have been laid. One hundred and seventy hydrants have been installed and 344 house services added. Mains existing prior to installation of the new mains have been free of cost, total \$75. The total cost of the waterworks municipal expenditure this year has been \$170,000. The coming year promises to see a real grievance redressed by the rearrangement of the water frontage tax, which has led to considerable feeling in the municipality.

The municipal hall has been extended, and now the office staff is suitably accommodated at Royal Oak.

In park development the district has continued the policy of past years, and one valuable sylvan reserve—the Logan Park at Westwoodvale—has been opened by a trail. Eventually this woodland path is to be continued to unite with the Prospect Lake road. It is one of the most beautiful country trails near the city.

The city's interests and those of Saanich being so closely allied, clashes of interest have been inevitable, in parks, schools, milk supply, indigency, etc., but most attention this year was directed to a lawsuit arising out of the destruction of a Hindu dairy, the method of which led to sharp comment from the bench, and subsequent criticism. However the adoption by the intermunicipal committee of a standard, that laid down under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, promises to bring the dairies of the district into a better condition, to the mutual advantage of consumers throughout the peninsula.

The sewerage question has progressed little, nor has anything been done to provide fire fighting equipment. Want of money in the first case, and continued dependence on the city department have been the explanation. The two subjects are bound to be to the front in the coming year.

School questions in Saanich have not aroused so continued controversy this year, except the Tillicum school site. That Telmie school must be relieved from both the Gorge section and from Quadra street is inevitable. The municipal council has promised the money for the site, the government undertakes to build the school, but hitherto conflicting opinions have prevented a settlement of an increasingly urgent problem.

Gentleman—"What would you do with a penny if I gave you one?" Tramp (sarcastically)—"Get a new rig, mister, an' some supper an' a night's lodgin' an' breakfast an' dinner tomorrow." Gentleman—"My good fellow, take this quarter and support yourself for the rest of your life."

RAPID PROGRESS ON NEW OBSERVATORY

Instrument Has Been Installed in 1916; Optical Parts Yet to Come

The most important scientific addition of the year to the attractions of Victoria has unquestionably been the installation of the telescope in the Saanich observatory. A formal reception was accorded by Dr. J. S. Plaskett, the Dominion astronomer, this fall before he went east again, when many citizens had an opportunity to visit the building. The optical parts of the instrument are expected to arrive about May 1 from Pittsburgh.

Throughout the year material has been gradually coming forward from the works at Cleveland, and the contractors, the Warner & Swasey Company, had a superintendent on the ground to see the parts assembled. Dr. Plaskett himself spent a considerable period of the summer here directing the erection of the valuable mechanism of the telescope.

In order to avoid any difficulties which might arise thousands of miles from the factory, the parts were assembled first at Cleveland, where many scientific men examined the details of construction, and then taken to pieces for shipment. The dome, which arrived in the early spring, is of a revolving type, 66 feet in diameter, with a double shutter having an opening of 15 feet. It is provided with an elevated observing bridge operated by electricity. The tube of the telescope, which arrived later, and was installed before the wet weather set in, is 81 feet long, more than seven feet in diameter, and weighs seven tons. Completed with the mirror and attachments, the instrument will weigh 60 tons. The tube and declination and polar axis represent 35 tons of this total.

The mirror, which is still in the hands of the J. A. Brashear Company at Pittsburgh, is a disc of glass 73 inches in diameter, and 12 inches thick. Its weight is about two and a quarter tons.

The telescope is of the equatorial type, swiveling on an axis which parallels the earth's axis. Electrical energy will be used to control the movements. The telescope will be moved from one position to another and set and guided wholly by the electric motors. Seven motors are so provided. The quick motion motors move the telescope at the rate of 45 degrees a minute. The slow motions have two speeds, a fast motion for fine setting, at the rate of one revolution in 35 hours, and a slow motion for guidance at the rate of one revolution in a month.

The promise of the coming year is

that the installation will have been completed by midsummer, and the object of its erection can then be advanced. In addition to the building for the instrument, houses for the accommodation of the staff have been constructed in the past twelve months at points just below the summit, which is 782 feet above sea level.

INCREASE IS SHOWN IN CUSTOM'S RETURNS

Duty Collected During the Year Amounts to Well Over Million Dollars

Customs figures for the past year show a satisfactory increase in the business handled through the port of Victoria. The duty collected on imports during 1916 aggregated \$1,099,290, the approximate figure for the present month being \$56,585, the grand total exceeding the previous year's figures by nearly \$150,000. There has naturally been a considerable decrease in the customs' returns since the boom days, when the total figures for 1912 amounted to no less than \$2,500,000, but this is easily accounted for by the falling off of imports due to the war.

A steady level has been maintained throughout the year, and month by month the returns have a marked increase over the monthly returns for the year 1915.

Comparative figures giving the monthly returns for the past two years are appended below. They tell their own story:

	1916.	1915.
January	\$167,680.36	\$72,763.63
February	92,727.03	89,555.77
March	90,217.12	92,346.83
April	98,172.75	84,961.21
May	99,023.94	91,403.41
June	88,318.57	67,781.42
July	85,606.50	79,753.10
August	79,819.41	74,454.05
September	98,010.06	76,376.90
October	85,123.06	64,124.02
November	87,196.43	79,118.00
December, approx.	86,585.00	82,135.45
Grand total	\$1,099,290.33	\$952,623.33

The Somme struggle deserves the grim name of "Blood-Bath," given to it by German soldiers, far more than various historic slaughters to which that name has been attached. In the "Blood-Bath of Thion" (1734) the Polish king beheaded simply the burgomaster and nine leading Protestant citizens. The "Blood-Bath of Stockholm" (1520) involved the slaughter of 90 nobles and prominent men of Sweden by the King of Denmark. But it should be observed that "Blood-Bath" is not an uncommon word in Germany for any massacre.—London Chronicle

FIFTIETH REGIMENT GORDON HIGHLANDERS

Local Unit Does Splendid Work in Sending Men Overseas

For many years the only militia regiment in Victoria was the 5th C. G. A., but three or four years ago there was a sudden increase in military interest, with the result that the 55th Fusiliers and the 56th Gordon Highlanders were both organized. A local squadron of the B. C. Horse was also formed at about the same time. The 50th Regiment came into existence at the beginning of 1914, through the exertions of a group of Scotsmen of this city, headed by Peter T. Hinde (now Major) and Dr. S. L. Milne.

It was fortunate in having as its first colonel Major-Gen. A. W. Currie, with whom were associated as officers Major Garnet Hughes, now brigadier general; Major Lorne Ross, now lieutenant-colonel; Capt. Chas. A. Forsythe, now lieutenant-colonel and O. C. of the regiment, and many other well known officers.

Recruiting for the new Highland regiment proceeded with great success, and drill and musketry practice were diligently carried on. The latter was under the care of Capt. Fred Richardson, the regimental musketry instructor, whose skill was instrumental in bringing the men to a high state of proficiency, and the regiment immediately rose to be one of the best shooting units of the west.

When the war broke out in August, 1914, the regiment was well over 400 strong, and of these 278 men, all well trained and drilled, formed a most important part of the first overseas contingent that left Victoria on the 28th of August, 1914, and who were afterwards drafted into the 16th Battalion, Canadian Scottish.

The 50th Regiment continued active recruiting and training, and large drafts left for overseas successively with the 20th, 48th, 67th, 62nd and 103rd Battalions.

Altogether 65 officers and more than 2,000 men have gone from the 50th Regiment overseas, all of whom have done noble work for their king and empire.

Although so many have passed from the 50th to active service, it has not been its privilege to send a complete battalion, unless the 67th Battalion (Western Scots) may be so considered. This battalion was formed from a nucleus of 400 men of the 50th Regiment, while its commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Ross, and many of its officers were formerly officers of that regiment, causing the 67th Overseas Battalion to be very closely identified with the 50th.

This regiment has now been called upon to furnish another company of 250 men to act as reinforcements of the 16th Battalion, and it is anticipated that the men of this company, when complete will be in every respect equal to those who have already gone from the regiment, and that they will be able and ready to take their places alongside their old comrades, and with them maintain the honor and prestige of the famous British Columbia fighting battalions, as well as be a credit to the parent regiment, the 50th Gordon Highlanders of Victoria.

THREE BATTALIONS SENT BY FUSILIERS

Unit Has Envyable Record in Providing Men for Overseas Service

Very few people realize the amount of work which has been done by the local military organizations and of these one of the foremost in fitting men for service and encouraging recruiting has been the 55th Fusiliers.

Previous to the beginning of this year men sufficient to make up almost two full battalions were sent by the regiment and many officers, some of whom have distinguished themselves and others of whom have paid the extreme penalty.

In May last a complete battalion was sent forward as a unit under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. Rous Cullin. This battalion was recruited locally and a large part of its training was done in this city. On arrival in England the unit was broken up and sent forward in drafts to fill up the battalions which were fighting in France and which had suffered from the ravages of war. Those who did not go forward were retained in England as a reserve for the 16th Battalion.

All the officers who went from here with the 55th are now in France with the exception of three. One of these is physically disabled and the other two are taking special courses of instruction which will increase their usefulness.

Lieutenants Howard and Robert Horton have given their lives for the cause, and many have been wounded though few are disabled seriously. Lieut. Hart, who was senior lieutenant when the battalion left Victoria, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

Capt. Oliver, who is now in command of the regiment, is authorized

to raise a draft of 250 men, which will be sent overseas in command of a lieutenant. Recruiting has already commenced and will be persistently pushed as soon as the new year opens. A recruiting office has been opened in the Bridgman building on Government street, in charge of Lieut. Hamilton. The headquarters of the unit is at the new drill hall.

Any man may well consider it an honor to be a member of a unit which has done so much for the service of the empire, as has the 55th Fusiliers. Men are still needed overseas and doubtless this regiment will appeal to the young men of Victoria as one which will make of them good soldiers and will give them a standing in the army overseas.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS DOES EFFICIENT WORK

Short Account of Local Organization Since Its Inception April, 1915

No army can fight if it is not well fed. From that it will be seen that in order to win the war the Army Service department must be "thoroughly efficient. In this department, as in all others, Canada has done a large share if not her full share, and Victoria has sent many men, some of whom have been efficient mechanics, while others have been men who were intent on doing what they were able in order to help win this war. They have also had to feed and transport the local contingents, and to them is due a great deal of credit. One of their number gives the following account of the activities of the local corps:

Canadian Army Service Corps. No. 21 company was organized by Major Arthur Small, the O. C., in April, 1915. The company received mobilization orders within a few weeks of organization, and proceeded to Vernon camp, returning to Victoria on the breaking up of camp about the middle of November, 1915.

Soon after that date the third divisional team was organized for overseas duty, and one officer, Lieut. C. N. Galer, and 10 other ranks were drafted from 21 company to take their places in it.

In the spring of 1916 the fourth divisional team was formed—and four officers and 24 other ranks were drafted into No. 21 company of the fourth divisional team, and went over to England. The officer in charge was Capt. Robinson, of Winnipeg. Capt. J. F. C. Hyndman, Lieut. V. Scheldrup, Lieut. W. E. Day, Lieut. D. N. Wemyss were the Victoria officers.

This winter 21 N. C. O.'s and men were sent from 21 company to join the A. S. C. draft for C. E. F. In addition to the above No. 21 company has sent one officer, Lieut. H. G. Whyte, and 30 other ranks for other overseas service, making a total of 6 officers and 116 N. C. O.'s and men that have received their training in No. 21 company. C. A. S. C. and have gone overseas.

During this present year the company carried out administrative services in Vernon camp, looking after the transport and supply for over 5,000 troops, and also administering to the various units stationed on Vancouver Island, but the work that was heaviest was, of course, that at the big camp. To give an idea of the work there, the following figures are quoted: From June 1 to Oct. 31, the bakery section produced about half a million pounds of bread; a total of 467,000 lbs. of beef was used; 458,000 lbs. of potatoes; nearly 8,000 lbs. of tea; 10,500 lbs. of coffee; 60,000 lbs. of butter, and other supplies in proportion.

In the transportation of these supplies and of the equipment and stores for the troops during the same period, a total of 4,771,000 lbs. was moved over a total distance of 5,470 miles. These figures are only for a five months' period, and would be greatly increased if the work of the first week of opening camp and the last week or so of closing up were added.

From this it will be seen that the Army Service Corps is a busy working institution, and whether the service is performed here or in England or in France, the same persistent energy must be employed.

A working corps is not like an infantry unit, but is one upon whose service the infantry depends.

No. 21 company is at present conducting a recruiting office for reinforcements for overseas draft, and good drivers, both horse and mechanical, are required, also wheelers, saddlers and bakers can be used at any time on the C. E. F.

The names of the present officers of 21 company are: Major Arthur Small, officer commanding; Lieut. Rowlands, supply officer; Lieut. Allan White, Lieut. R. Water and Lieut. Fellmore, on other duties.

The head office is at the old drill hall, Menzies street, while there is a recruiting office in the old Dominion Express office, Government street.

One Saturday night a lady who possessed a fruit and vegetable shop hurried to serve her last customer, a very red-faced woman. She asked for a nickel's worth of vegetables, and wanted a piece of everything. When she had been given what she desired she politely asked if they could be wrapped in a piece of paper and tied with a string. The shopkeeper turned to her, quite astounded, and said: "Wait a minute, and I will run across to the butcher's for a bone and I think that will complete your Sunday's dinner."

SPORTING NEWS

REMINISCENCES OF MANY YEARS' TENNIS

Famous Brothers Have Played
Game for Long Period; In-
teresting Recapitulation

London, England, Dec. 20.—The annals of first-class lawn tennis in this country record the names of four celebrated pairs of brothers, of which three of the pairs were twins. The Renshaws (twins) both held the singles championship in turn, as did the Doherty brothers at a later date, in both cases it would appear that the one brother waited until the other had, for one reason or another, ceased to compete before producing the top of his form in order to keep the family flag flying. The first pair of famous brothers in the lawn tennis arena were the twins William and Ernest Renshaw, and their appearance in the field marks an epoch, inasmuch as they were the pioneers of the volley, as it is known to-day. It should be remembered that up to that time, no game had ever been played with a soft ball. All games—cricket, baseball, polo, racquets, court tennis, golf—indeed every game in existence used a hard ball, and court tennis, the father of the latter-day lawn tennis, the only form of volley is what is technically known as a "stop." It remained for the Renshaws to demonstrate that, with a soft ball, the volley could be used as an attack instead of simply a defence, as it had been hitherto, and they were the first players to hit the ball, instead of merely stopping it. When the brothers appeared on the scene fresh from school they found that the players of the day had brought to the new game the style and customs of court tennis, that is to say, a heavy cut, which was already giving way to a twist, and the utmost skill in placing the ball. All the traditions of the royal game had been imported into Sphairistiké (as lawn tennis was then called) and such is the conservatism of English sportsmen—the volleying tactics of the Renshaw boys were looked upon as of doubtful fact, and were indeed to the older players, a monstrous error.

The instantaneous success of the new arrivals, however, proved to the players of the day that the old methods must be discarded, did they wish to retain their superiority, and from that moment the volley took its place as perhaps the most important stroke in the game of lawn tennis as it is played to-day. It should be remembered that the Renshaw twins won all their matches by volleying from the service line (which was then to-day is the position in which to lose matches) from which point of vantage they succeeded in beating all the great base line players of the day. First class lawn tennis sustained a distinct loss when a business career claimed the Renshaw twins, who succeeded the Renshaws, at the zenith of their success.

Ernest Renshaw, who defeated Ernest Renshaw in so sensational a manner in the championship of 1911, was undoubtedly the man of his year, and his defeat of that great Irishman, Dr. J. Pim, on several occasions during that period proved him to be as consistent as he was skillful. As a pair, although they won the doubles championship at Wimbledon, the Renshaws could not claim to rank either with the Doherty brothers who followed them. Not the least of their assets was the Renshaws' likeness to one another, which was at times very disconcerting. The astute H. S. Barlow, whose forte was to discover a weak place in his adversary's defence and to take advantage of it, was once a most indignant victim of this brotherly resemblance. Playing in the final of the doubles, he found to his delight that one of the Renshaws was distinctly weak in the overhead-volley, and proceeded to profit by this weakness to such an extent that he won the first set fairly easily. Continuing the tactics in the second set, he found that matters were very different, and after puzzling over this for some time a light seemed to dawn upon him, and

he exclaimed in disgust, "Blest if the little beggars haven't changed sides!"

No lawn tennis reminiscences would be complete without more than a passing reference to the Allen twins, whose long and strenuous tennis career has brought them in a larger harvest of prizes than any pair of players ever known. Although quite in the first class, these brothers never succeeded in producing the best form at the Wimbledon meeting, and the roll of honor at the All England Lawn Tennis Club is probably the only board which does not bear their name. But at all provincial meetings they were as successful as they were popular, and indeed the annals of lawn tennis do not record a more popular couple, with the paying public. Their somewhat rotund appearance, which earned for them the nicknames of Tweedum and Tweedledee, their good-humored and humorous abuse of one another, and their very considerable skill were great assets at all game-money meetings, and year after year their entries were, and indeed still are, eagerly looked for by secretaries of the various meetings.

The last of the famous brothers had been confined. Unlike their predecessors, the Doherty twins were not twins, and were, indeed, vastly dissimilar in height, form and features. And yet no pair of brothers have ever had more perfect understanding, or played better together. This is perhaps doubly strange as they only played together after they left Cambridge University—in the great championship or international events, and so intense was their dislike of what is known as "pot-hunting" that, when he became so wisely, no secretaries of a provincial meeting could secure their appearance, at the end of their career, for any inducement whatever. It has rightly been said that the Doherty twins were a credit to the game; modest and unassuming, and always spotlessly turned out, the Doherty brothers were a model, for all time, of what a champion pair should be. In their long career of unbroken success, perhaps one of their pleasant recollections is that of their visit to America, where, in August, 1902, they won the world's championship at Newport. R. I. U. S. A.

VEAN GREGG HIGHEST PAID BALL PLAYER

Who is the highest paid player in baseball? Ty Cobb? Tris Speaker? It is none other than Vean Gregg, who occasionally, very occasionally, pitches a game for the Red Sox, champions of the world.

Gregg was wished upon the Red Sox late in 1914 by the Indians, and Vean did little else than nurse his arm for the balance of the year. In 1915 and again last season Gregg was almost useless to his club. The main reason for this was that he was suffering from a distinct loss when a business career claimed the Renshaw twins, who succeeded the Renshaws, at the zenith of their success.

For performing in eleven complete seasons in two years Gregg got his regular salary—reported to be \$5,000 a season—and two cuts of the world's series money. That means approximately \$12,000 for working about 20 hours in two years, or \$350 every six minutes.

PORTLAND TEAM WINS FROM SPOKANE CLUB

Portland, Dec. 20.—Portland defeated Spokane in last night's hockey game, ten to five, before a large crowd of spectators. The contest was fought with spirit on both sides, but the home team took an early lead, and was never headed.

Summary: First period—1, Spokane; 2, Portland; 3, Spokane; 4, Portland; 5, Spokane; 6, Spokane; 7, Spokane; 8, Spokane; 9, Spokane; 10, Spokane; 11, Spokane; 12, Spokane; 13, Spokane; 14, Spokane; 15, Spokane; 16, Spokane; 17, Spokane; 18, Spokane; 19, Spokane; 20, Spokane; 21, Spokane; 22, Spokane; 23, Spokane; 24, Spokane; 25, Spokane; 26, Spokane; 27, Spokane; 28, Spokane; 29, Spokane; 30, Spokane; 31, Spokane; 32, Spokane; 33, Spokane; 34, Spokane; 35, Spokane; 36, Spokane; 37, Spokane; 38, Spokane; 39, Spokane; 40, Spokane; 41, Spokane; 42, Spokane; 43, Spokane; 44, Spokane; 45, Spokane; 46, Spokane; 47, Spokane; 48, Spokane; 49, Spokane; 50, Spokane; 51, Spokane; 52, Spokane; 53, Spokane; 54, Spokane; 55, Spokane; 56, Spokane; 57, Spokane; 58, Spokane; 59, Spokane; 60, Spokane; 61, Spokane; 62, Spokane; 63, Spokane; 64, Spokane; 65, Spokane; 66, Spokane; 67, Spokane; 68, Spokane; 69, Spokane; 70, Spokane; 71, Spokane; 72, Spokane; 73, Spokane; 74, Spokane; 75, Spokane; 76, Spokane; 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DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

David Spencer, Limited, 39th January Sale

See Window Displays Starts Tuesday Next, January 2 See Window Displays

Women's Cloth and Tweed Coats Grouped Into Three Prices, \$10, \$15 and \$20

Regular Values \$16.50 to \$37.50

Extraordinary bargains for women who have left the purchase of their new Winter Coat until now. For this January Sale we have grouped our fine selection of warm, cosy Top Coats into the above three prices, which makes each model an exceptional bargain and will be the cause of very quick selling. The assortment includes practically all styles in belted and loose Raglan effects, and you have a choice from a splendid assortment of tweeds, checks, diagonals, fancy coatings, and plain mixtures. Practically all shades. Quite a few models trimmed with fur. For samples, see large window on View street.

ALL PLUSH COATS SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES FOR THE JANUARY SALE

—Selling, First Floor

About 2,000 Pairs of Women's and Children's Slightly Damaged Silk Cashmere, Lisle and Cotton Hose to Clear at a Sacrifice

This Hose—most of which was recently damaged by water, some a little scorched or burnt—will be offered at a big sacrifice to insure a quick and complete disposal. The stock is arranged in convenient prices and bundles which will make it well worth your while to shop early.

Children's Cotton and Lisle Hose, damaged by water only, to clear at, pair 10c
 Women's Cotton and Lisle Hose, damaged by water only, to clear at, pair 10c
 Women's Black Cashmere Hose—Soiled by water only, clear at, pair 50c
 Women's and Children's Cotton and Cashmere Hose—Slightly soiled only, clear at, a pair 15c

—Main Floor

We Clear the Balance of Women's Costumes at \$5, \$10, \$15, \$18.75 and \$25. Regular Value to \$45

All Costumes must be cleared, and to do it we have made the prices attractively low that will encourage very quick selling. The lady who finds a need for economy and has need of a new Coat will welcome these special prices on superior grade garments. Details in brief are:

SUITS AT \$5.00

Made from medium weight serges, and in small sizes only. Just nine suits in this offering.

SUITS AT \$10.00

These were formerly priced at \$17.50 and \$18.75. They are made in the Norfolk style, with belt, and can be had in navy blue serges and in brown and blue tweed mixtures.

SUITS AT \$18.75

These are in tailored Norfolk styles, of good quality navy blue serge.

ALL FRENCH AND VELVET SUITS GREATLY REDUCED

—Selling, First Floor

January Bargains in Knit Underwear

Broken assortments in Ladies' Vests and Drawers of good quality wool. Drawers in open of closed style, ankle length, vests with Dutch neck and short sleeves or high neck with long sleeves, broken sizes. To clear at, a garment 7c

CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS

A nice quality cotton, with wool fleece finish, high neck and long sleeves, sizes 4 to 16 years. Special for the January sale, a suit 9c

INFANTS' VESTS—Slightly soiled

Samble garments, in cotton and cotton-wool mixtures. To clear at, a very quick sale at, each 3c

—Selling, First Floor

January Sale Brings Three Big Offerings in Lingerie Waists, 50c, \$1 and \$2.50

At this sale women will be providing themselves with good serviceable quality Waists to last them for some considerable time, for these values are so very attractive. For instance:

AT 50c

There is a most serviceable range of Waists in white voile, most of which are very smartly trimmed in contrasting shades. These are very great bargains and will be bought up quickly.

AT \$1.00

There is a big range of Waists in white voiles, marquisettes, bar muslins and striped voiles. These are in smart semi-tailored and lace trimmed styles. Waists that sell in the regular way at \$1.75.

AT \$2.50

A beautiful range in silk crepe de chine and colored silks. The styles are mostly semi-tailored and with frilled fronts. The shades are rose, maize, flesh, peach and green.

—Selling, First Floor

Children's Slightly Soiled White Muslin Dresses to Clear, Half-Price

About 70 Dresses in this assortment. They got soiled through handling in the department. They are splendid quality Dresses of white muslins and are in sizes 4 to 15 years. In the regular way they would sell from \$2.50 to \$11.75. The quantity in each price clearing as follows:

4 Dresses, regular \$2.50, for \$1.25
 2 Dresses, regular \$3.50, for \$1.75
 5 Dresses, regular \$3.75, for \$2.00
 11 Dresses, regular \$4.50, for \$2.25
 7 Dresses, regular \$5.50, for \$2.75
 9 Dresses, regular \$6.50, for \$3.25
 6 Dresses, regular \$7.50, for \$3.75
 8 Dresses, regular \$7.50, for \$3.75
 11 Dresses, regular \$9.75, for \$4.85
 6 Dresses, regular \$11.75, for \$5.75

—Selling, First Floor

Great Bargains in Embroidery Edgings and Flouncings

Embroidery Edgings, various widths. Values to 25c for yd. 5c Values to 35c for yard 10c

Embroidery Flouncings

6 to 18 ins. wide. Values to 75c, for, yard 25c
 18 to 27 ins. wide. Values to \$1.25, for, yard 50c

Special Purchase of Val. Laces to be cleared at, a card, containing 12 yards, for 25c

—Selling, Main Floor

350 Pairs Ladies' Gloves to Go at 75c and \$1.00

200 Pairs Ladies' White Glove Kid Gloves, all sizes. A bargain at, pair 75c
 150 Pairs White and Natural Chamois Gloves, all sizes. Per pair \$1.00

—Selling, Main Floor

Aviation Caps of Silk Fibre

In every shade, including those most wanted. Regular \$1.25 value, January Sale 65c

Black Wool Fascinators, Worth 75c, to Clear at 25c

These are beautifully hand knit, from all wool, in triangular shape, very suitable for home wear or to wear under coat.

—First Floor

Take Advantage of This Sale and Buy Your Boots Early

Undoubtedly there will be a great shortage of Boots and Shoes if the war continues. Many manufacturers are finding a great difficulty in getting supplies for spring deliveries and are therefore obliged to cut out many lines ordered. The wise will take early advantage of this sale and prepare accordingly. It's not likely that prices like the following will hold good for long.

Women's \$6.00 and \$7.00 Queen Quality Boots to Sell at, Pair \$4.85

The name is sufficient guarantee as to the quality, the style and the value giving of this offering. Included are Patent Leather Button Boots, with cloth or glazed kid tops, also with grey kid tops; Patent Leather Lace Boots, with cloth tops; Gun-metal Calf Lace Boots, with black or grey cloth tops; also a varied assortment of high grade Boots of this famous make, all worth to-day considerably more than the above former values.

Women's \$5.00 and \$6.00 Boots To Go at, Pair \$3.95

Represented are Patent Leather Button and Lace Boots, with high cut cloth tops; Calf Top Patent Button Boots, with Cuban or French heels; Glazed Kid Button Boots, high cut or regular; Cuban or French heels.

—Women's, First Floor

Men's \$6.00 Boots To Go at, Pair \$4.85

Every pair a reliable made and thoroughly recommended. Included are Fine Velour Calf Blucher and Button Boots, Quite Right brand, in various lasts; Waterproof Chrome Blucher Boots, with full double soles, in black or tan; Tan Grain Blucher Boot, military style, with plain toe.

Men's \$5.00 Boots To Go at, Pair \$3.95

Splendid quality Boots of Velour Calf, straight lace or Blucher styles, new lasts and oak tanned soles; Waterproof Grain Leather Work Boots, bellows tongue, viscolized soles, plain toes or with toe caps.

SOLID LEATHER BOOTS FOR BOYS

Lecky's and other well known makes in box calf and grain leather; Blucher styles—

Sizes 11 to 13½, a pair \$2.95
 Sizes 1 to 5½, a pair \$3.45

—Men's, Main Floor

January Clearance, Millinery

Following our usual custom we clear out our entire balance of Fall and Winter Millinery at great reductions. This sale will give many a rare opportunity to secure very superior Millinery at bargain prices. For samples of the following see View street window.

Trimmed Millinery, to clear at \$2.50 and \$5.00
 Untrimmed Velvet Shapes to clear at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50
 Children's Hats clear at 25c, 50c, \$1.00
 Children's Trimmed Hats in white satin and white cloth, also in colors. Clear at \$1.50

Wings and Feathers in a nice assortment, clearing at 50c

—Millinery, Second Floor

Women's Flannelette Nightgowns, \$1.15

These are made of extra good quality white flannelette, in slip-over and open-front styles; long and three-quarter sleeves. A quality you cannot fail to appreciate, but this price can only hold good while the present stock lasts.

—Selling, First Floor

WOMEN'S ALL-WOOL SWEATERS, CLEAR AT \$2.50

A beautiful grade of imported wool, finished in V-neck style and with wide pockets. Also a good woolen mixture in sage blue and rose and green shades, finished with V-neck and with military collar. Some plain, others brush finish. Included also a few soiled sample garments. Special January Sale \$2.50

—Selling, First Floor

Girls \$1.75 Middy Sweaters for \$1.00

This is a most extraordinary bargain and one that will be thoroughly appreciated at this season of the year. They are beautifully knit, from all-white wool, in regular sailor style, and finished with blue collar and white lacing with patch pockets. Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.

GIRLS' COAT SWEATERS, \$1.00 VALUES FOR 75c

These are well knit, in a nice woolen mixture, in navy blue and grey shades. Very suitable for school wear. Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Two 25c Tins of Talcum Powder for 25c

This is a special for Opening Day only. This talcum is of the Best Quality, violet and lilac scented, and in one-pound tins. A quality always sold at 25c. Tuesday only, 2 tins for 25c

—Drugs, Main Floor

January Clearance of Corsets

D. & A. Corset—Sizes 19 to 27, medium high bust, long hips and trimmed with lace. January Sale \$1.00
 Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets—Several styles, including both front and back lace. Sizes 19, 20, 25 and 30. Values to \$3.00 \$1.25
 Bon Ton, Thomson's Glove Fitting, and Royal Worcester Corset—Some in flesh color and others figured Batiste; sizes 19, 21 and 23. Values to \$5.00 to go at \$1.05
 Mona Corsets—Improved model, medium bust, long hips, reducing band, and elastic insert at the back; double boned; trimmed with embroidery. Regular \$3.50 value for \$2.50

—First Floor

Children's Serge Dresses to go at Half-Price

Seventeen Dresses only in this assortment, and as the styles and materials are most serviceable it will be necessary to shop early to secure one. These Dresses are made from good quality serges in navy blue, brown and sage blue. Some are plain trimmed with pipings and contrasting shades. Others have fancy silk yokes and sleeves. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Reg. \$4.75 values to go at \$2.75
 Reg. \$5.75 values to go at \$2.00

—Selling, First Floor

January Sale Bargains in

Men's and Boys' Suits and Pants

Men's Tweed Work Pants Values to \$3.75, for \$2.50

These are made from strong, durable English tweeds, and are particularly suitable for working men. Your choice from a large assortment of shades and there are all sizes.

Boys' Corduroy Pants Values to \$1.50, for \$1.25

Made in plain knee style, and in sizes to fit boys three to eight years. A strong, durable quality for school wear.

Boys' Yoke Norfolk Suits \$4.95 and \$5.95

Smart style models, tailored from neat grey and fancy mixtures. Coat is in the new yoke Norfolk effects; pants bloomer style—

Sizes to fit boy 6 to 11 years, a suit \$4.95
 Sizes to fit boy 12 to 16 years \$5.95

Boys' Tweed Pants \$1.25 and \$1.50

These are made from specially selected durable tweeds, that will give most satisfactory service. These are very special sale values—

Plain Knee Style, a pair \$1.25
 Bloomer Style, with Governor fastener, a pair \$1.50

Men's Tweed Suits Values to \$20, for \$14.95

These are splendid quality Suits at their regular values. They are in two or three-button conservative models, and in a nice range of tweeds in very neat patterns. Splendid wearing suits and bargains you will appreciate at the above sale price.

—Men's Clothing, Main Floor

Men's Print Outing and Negligee Shirts, Values to \$1.25 for 95c

Here's a bargain that most men will appreciate and take full advantage of:

These Shirts are in fancy light and dark stripes, finished with soft bosoms, starched collar band, starched or soft double cuffs. The latter have separate soft collars to match. All sizes. Reg. values to \$1.25, for 95c

—Selling, Main Floor

January Clearance of Silks and Cord Velvets

For samples of the following special sale offering we draw your attention to the View street windows. In the light of advancing prices the following are most exceptional bargains.

Brocade Crepe de Chine, 42 in. wide and in five shades. Reg. values to \$3.75, January Sale, a yard 75c

40-Inch Charmeuse Satins, in 14 different shades. Reg. \$2.00 and \$3.00 values, clearing, January Sale, a yard 75c

Silk Poplins, in a pale shade of old rose only. Reg. \$2.50 grade, clearing at, a yard 75c

Crepe de Chine, in seven different shades. Reg. \$1.75 and \$2.00 grades, clearing at, a yard 75c

40-Inch Georgette Crepes and Silk Crepes, in 30 different shades, including black and white. Reg. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values, to clear at, yard 50c

Striped Messalines and Taffetas, in beautiful line grades, all dark ground with colored stripes. Excellent for waists, dresses and good coat linings. Reg. \$2.50 grade, to clear at, yard 95c

Plain Shade Taffetas and Messalines, in 12 different colors, 36 in. wide. Reg. \$1.25 grade to go at, yard 50c

19-Inch Striped Silks, a large variety of designs; also various colors in palette and moire silks. Reg. 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50 grades, to clear at, yard 50c

36-Inch Silk Poplins, in four shades. Reg. \$1.00 grades, for 50c

Club Stripe Bengalines, in five different stripes. Reg. \$2.00 grade, for, yard, \$2.00

Silk Brocade, very rich qualities in 10 different shades. Values to \$2.50, to clear at, a yard \$1.00

Mantle Plush, beautiful quality, 52 inches wide, in shades of bottle green, seal brown, dark plum and black. Reg. \$7.50 grade, to clear at, yard \$4.50

Wide Cord Velvet, 23 inches wide, and in five shades. Reg. 75c, 85c and \$1.00 values, to clear at, yard 50c

—Selling, Main Floor

January Underwear Bargains Men Should Investigate

Oddments in Men's Underwear—Penman's Blue Tail Lambwool Heavy Weight Shirts; sizes 34 x 44; drawers 32, 34 and 42 only. Value \$1.50. January Sale, a garment 95c
 Oddments in Penman's Natural Wool Elastic Rib Shirts, heavy weight. Reg. \$1.25 value for, garment 95c
 Penman's and Zimmerman's Wool Finish Shirts and Drawers, light weight, natural color. Shirt sizes 36 to 44. Drawers, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Values 85c. To go at, garment 65c
 Penman's Heavy Natural Wool Mixture Shirts and Drawers, elastic rib. Shirts in sizes 34, 36 and 38; drawers 36 only. January Sale, a garment 85c
 Combinations, as above, about 2 dozen only, all sizes, to go at, per suit \$1.50
 Penman's Brown Tail Heavy Lambwool Underwear; shirts 34 only; drawers 32 only. To clear at, a garment \$1.25

—Main Floor

January Sale of Bedding and Staple Goods

3 Dozen Cotton Wool Comforters, large size and well filled; \$2.00 value for, pair \$1.50
 WHITE WOOLEN BLANKETS—Many of the mills are quoting prices practically equal to what we are selling our present stock for. This will give you a little idea what you may have to pay in the near future.
 Extra Large Blankets, bound with silk; size 70 by 84; regular \$4.50 value for, pair \$3.75
 All Wool Blankets, priced according to size and quality; reg. \$5.25 to \$11.50, to sell at, pair, \$4.50 to \$11.50 \$10.50
 Grey Blankets in medium and all-wool weaves; reg. \$3.25 to \$7.25. Sale prices \$2.75 to \$6.25
 Ready to Use Sheets of strong quality sheeting, all hand torn—Size 2 x 21, \$2.45 value, for, per pair \$1.45
 Size 2 x 23, \$2.35 value, for, per pair \$1.45
 Size 2 x 21, \$2.25 value, for, per pair \$1.45
 Size 21 x 23, values \$2.35 to \$2.25, selling at, a pair, \$2.00 to \$2.50
 200 Yards White Cambric, fine weave; 36 in. wide; reg. 20c, for, yard 15c
 25 pairs all feather pillows in strong quality art-flocking; \$2.00 value for, pair \$1.50
 20 pairs all feather pillows; larger size; reg. \$2.50, for, pair \$2.00
 600 Yards of Unbleached Cotton, reg. 10c, for, yard 8c
 400 Yards Nainsook, 36 in. wide; reg. 30c, for, yard 25c
 500 Yards of White and Striped Flannelettes, 36 and 34 inches wide; even weaves, nice soft finish; suitable for nightgowns and children's wear; 20c value for, per yard 15c
 White Grecian Quilts—Medium size, \$1.85 value for, \$1.45
 Full size, \$2.05 value for, \$1.45
 Extra large, \$2.25 value for, \$1.45
 500 Yards Extra Heavy White Cotton, 36 in. wide; reg. 25c, for, yard 20c
 Towels—White and Colored Turkish Towels, reg. 35c, for, each, 25c
 Turkish Bath Mats, in all colors and weaves, \$1.25 value for, 85c
 Clearing Balance of Oxford and Harvard Cotton Shirtings, 28 in. wide, English make, various designs, extra heavy quality for men's and boys' shirts, 25c value for, yard 20c

—Staples, Main Floor

Bargains From the Main Floor

Clean up of Ladies' Neckwear at 10c
 Ladies' Muslin and Lace Collars—Also in Organdy, Crepe and Net—Values to \$1.00 for 25c
 Values to \$1.50 for 50c
 Handkerchiefs—Slightly damaged, Values to 15c for 10c
 Fancy Handkerchiefs—Regular 25c for 15c
 Clean-up of Ribbons—Varied assortment at, yard 15c
 All Remnants of Ribbon greatly reduced.
 Black and Colored Veilings—Values to 50c for 25c

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

PEACE

By A. A. Freeman

I presume that every sane man, woman and child on earth desires peace. I shall consume no time nor space in discussing this question, if a question it is.

The matter has recently been accentuated, however, by Mr. Wilson's note to the belligerents. The note is composed of an inquiry and a suggestion. The inquiry addressed to the belligerents is to ascertain what they are fighting about.

Mr. Wilson could have saved the belligerents the trouble of answering this question by propounding it to his boot-black, who is in the habit of reading the papers. That functionary would have recited in brief the following history.

Austria claimed to have a grievance against Serbia—whether ill or well founded, we do not know.

Austria sent to Serbia an ultimatum, requiring that power within twenty-four hours to surrender her sovereignty to Austria and allow the latter power to establish in Serbia a hegemony, or suzerainty, or in plain English, she demanded that Serbia allow her to establish in that kingdom a court with jurisdiction to try Serbians charged with any offence committed against Austrians.

Austria knew, of course, that Serbia would not and could not submit to this degradation. Serbia was an ally of Russia; Russia was an ally of France; France was an ally of Great Britain, and Austria was an ally of Germany.

This being the diplomatic relation of the powers, Austria, as already remarked, sent to Serbia an ultimatum requiring her submission in twenty-four hours. Germany knew before hand that this ultimatum was going to be sent, and made no protest. Great Britain, France and Russia knew it, and protested against it, reminding Austria that it meant a general European war. Germany was appealed to to stop it, and might have done so if she had desired, because Austria was then, as now, completely under the

domination of Germany, but Germany declined to interfere to preserve peace, but hastened as soon as Austria declared war on Serbia to enter the field as her ally. With a war machine more powerful than any the world has ever seen she overran Belgium, a neutral power, committing acts of vandalism hitherto unknown to civilized warfare; shooting unarmed citizens, deporting them as slaves to work for the power that had enslaved them; converting into a scene of smoke and ruin the most beautiful country on earth; burning homes and converting gardens into deserts; despoiling churches and destroying galleries of fine arts, with all the savagery of infuriated brutes.

Now that she has failed in gratifying her desire to destroy both Great Britain and France, she wants peace. Of course she does!

The burglar enters your house and after robbing you of everything he can carry off, says that he doesn't want any difficulty with you; all he wants is to be allowed to depart in peace.

Such is Germany's proposal for peace. But I set out to discuss Mr. Wilson's attitude in the matter. It would be somewhat amusing, if the matter was not too serious to be treated in that vein. There are two or three epigrams that find fitting application to the matter in hand. One of them is that "There is a tide in the affairs of man which taken at its flood leads to fortune, or words to that effect. The other epigram is that "Opportunity knocks at the door but once. This epigram, however, is not true, for Mr. Wilson has had more than one opportunity to exhibit his desire for peace. He has let them all pass, and with that vanity which has all along characterized his administration he now comes forward at the most inopportune time to dip his oar. Now let us spend a moment in discussing those opportunities which Mr. Wilson failed to avail himself of.

In the first place he knew, what every one else knew, that Austria's insolent demand on Serbia meant war. Not a war between Austria and Serbia, but a European war, just such as we have witnessed. If he had joined the allies then in protesting against the destruction of the little kingdom of Serbia, it might not have prevented war, but it would have exhibited an evidence of common justice that would have given the United States a high rank among the neutral powers. It would have exhibited a laudable desire for peace. But no; he said that these were matters with which the United States had nothing to do.

Well, then, what has the United States to do with the matter now? The only difference is that then it looked as if Germany could get away with her loot, while now she is crying like a whipped puppy for peace.

There was another time when Mr. Wilson could have done a great deal for peace, and for humanity as well. A magnificent passenger ship carrying hundreds of unarmed men, women and children, is without warning, sent to the bottom of the sea. It adds nothing to the damnable infamy of this wholesale murder to say that a large number of these victims were Americans. It was the plain duty of Mr. Wilson to give to the German ambassador his passport, to recall our ambassador at Berlin, and say to the German government that the United States could not afford to maintain diplomatic relations with a power that resorted to such methods of piracy to maintain its cause. This he failed to do, contenting himself with writing a very mild and courteous protest.

Mr. Wilson is by profession a school teacher, and thousands of times he has given his boys as a copy the following: "The pen is mightier than the sword." He has written this so often that he has come to believe that it is true. But the ridiculous part of Mr. Wilson's note larks in his suggestion that the belligerents appoint delegates to get together and talk over the situation. Is it possible that he has never read the more than two hundred dispatches passing between the parties preceding the war as they are contained in the "white paper," the "blue paper," the "orange paper"? Does he not know that Great Britain, France and Russia begged and implored Germany and Austria to stay their hand until the matter could be "talked over"? They refused. They preferred to talk through the mouth of the cannon; and now that they have learned in their despair that the allies know as well as they how to use that language they want peace. And so anxious are they, or so anxious they pretend to be, they have actually begun preparations to hold the pow-wow at The Hague.

There is a very easy method for Germany to pursue if she really desires peace. Let her withdraw her army from France, Belgium, Russia and Poland; then I have no doubt that the allies will agree to meet her in convention and determine the matter of settlement; but so long as the foot of a Prussian soldier pollutes the soil of these countries there will be no peace—there ought to be no peace.

I am writing as an American, and my suggestions may be as impertinent as Mr. Wilson's, but are not more so. Assuming that Mr. Wilson is honest and patriotic in his course—and I am casting no reflection on him—his suggestion comes at the wrong time and under suspicious circumstances.

Mr. Lansing may make all the explanations which occur to him, but he cannot remove the impression that this new-born peace propaganda is in the interest of Germany.

In this I am satisfied he does not represent public sentiment in the United States. Mr. Wilson has waited too long. The tide has gone out, perhaps never to return.

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LETTER BOX

Letters addressed to the Editor and intended for publication must be short and legibly written. The longer an article the shorter its chance of insertion. All communications must bear the name of the writer. The publication of rejection of articles is a matter entirely in the discretion of the Editor. No responsibility is assumed by the paper for MSS. submitted to the Editor.

ELIGIBLES?

To the Editor:—I am given to understand that in the navy and dock yards at Esquimalt quite a few single young men who should have joined up are holding jobs as clerks, book-keepers or assistant storekeepers. Surely there are many returned disabled soldiers to whom these positions would be acceptable. Have not the naval and military authorities sufficient influence to see that the superintendent in charge of the yards dismiss these slackers and fill their places with returned soldiers, or at least married men with families dependent upon them. At the present time no physically fit single man under the age of thirty-five, should be working for the government unless, of course, he is a skilled mechanic.

Dec. 28. RETURNED.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' PENSIONS.

To the Editor:—One wonders that it should be necessary to call the attention of the public that men who having returned crippled and unable to follow any kind of employment, as is the case with R. Webb, I find upon enquiry to-day that this is not an isolated case, and whoever is to blame should be forced to give some statement for the cause. If this is allowed to go on now, what will happen when they really return in numbers? May I ask all returned soldiers who have not received their pensions to forward on to me their names, addresses and length of time they have not received same, and I can assure them efforts will at once be made to remedy this scandal.

JOHN DAY.
Hon. Sec. Returned Soldiers' Welcome Club.
880 Madison street, Dec. 30.

OBSTACLES TO RECRUITING.

To the Editor:—Strenuous efforts are being made to persuade men to enlist, yet what seem to me to be insurmountable obstacles are put in their way. I made an effort to join the Forestry Battalion, but was turned down because I could not pass the eyesight test. Now this is a non-combatant battalion, which is not drilled or provided with arms, but is raised purely for logging purposes in the forests of Great Britain. I was looked on as a teamster. I can understand that good eyesight is necessary for shooting in the trenches, but why the inability to read printed characters at a distance of 15 feet with one eye closed should disqualify a man for driving horses in a logging camp is beyond me. I fancy that before the war is ended the authorities will be a bit less particular.

Dec. 29. G. L. W.

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E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG, TORONTO, OTC, MONTREAL

B. C. MINES PAY

LARGE DIVIDENDS

Provincial Properties Distribute Among Shareholders Nearly Twice as Much as in 1915

That British Columbia mining is a profitable investment, returning great profits, is apparent from a review of the dividends paid during the year in both metal and coal mining. Dividends in many cases paid this year are greater than those of last year. While millions of dollars have been paid in dividends, it must be remembered also that millions of dollars more have been taken out of nature's treasure chest in profits which have been returned in the way of improvements and other expenses connected with mining. The year's dividend list is the best on record.

Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company leads with a distribution of \$1,045,896, made up of payments absorbing \$234,966 on Feb. 1 and May 1, and \$299,570 on August 1 and Nov. 1. This company has declared a further dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Feb. 1, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and absorbing \$374,962, bringing the total dividend payments and declarations for the year to \$1,424,858, and making the total dividend appropriations of the company to the end of 1916, \$7,148,666, or nearly 50 per cent. on the issued capital stock of the company. The year's dividends exceed the previous year by \$376,480.

Good Dividend Payer.

The next largest dividend payer is Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., operating the Trail smelter, the Centre Star, War Eagle and Le Roi mines at Rossland, besides the Sullivan and other silver-lead-zinc mines in East and West Kootenay. The dividend for the year was at the rate of 10 per cent., and was paid quarterly, amounting in all to \$841,050, an increase of \$351,150 over the previous year. This brings the total paid-in dividends by this company to date to \$3,158,660.

Standard Silver-Lead continued its dividend distributions monthly at the rate of \$50,000 per month during the year, making \$600,000, equal to 30 per cent. on the capital of the company, and bringing the total dividends paid by this company to \$2,450,000, or 12 1/2 per cent. on the capital of the company distributed within a period of about four years.

Hit By War Tax.

The Hedley Gold Mining company has paid the lowest dividend for some years past, amounting to 20 per cent., and absorbing \$240,000. The reason for the reduction in dividend is that this company is heavily hit by the special war tax, absorbing 25 per cent. of its profits, while it has also had to suffer from the increased cost of labor and supplies, amounting to \$100,000 a year. This shows how inequitable the war tax is in its levy on gold mining companies. They do not share in the increased prices for the metals from which miners of other metals so largely benefit, while the value of the product has depreciated in terms of commodities to the extent of 15 to 25 per cent. The company has distributed in dividends to date \$2,063,520.

Rambler Cariboo paid \$70,000 in dividends for the year. This was twice the amount paid in the previous year and brings the total dividend distributions from this mine to date to \$490,000.

Other metal mines distributing dividends were: Mother Lode, Sheep Creek, \$135,000; Surf Inlet Gold Mines, \$137,800.

The only coal mining company to declare dividends was Crow's Nest Pass Coal, distributing \$83,189 per quarter, at the rate of 6 per cent., making a total of \$332,756 for the year, and a grand total of \$2,129,898 to date.

Large Total Increase.

The total dividends for the past year amount to \$3,446,592, as against \$1,857,315 for the previous year. This is an increase of \$1,589,276, so that the dividends from the mines have nearly doubled for the past year. The only operating mine which paid dividends last year but failed to pay a dividend for the year just closing, is Le Roi No. 2, Ltd., of Rossland. This mine has made average profits but these are absorbed by the company's investments in Queensland.

The total dividends paid by these companies to date and mostly within the past five years, amount to \$17,713,824, on a total capitalization of \$32,514,836, so that there is no more profitable investment than mining.

It should be remembered that outside the amounts distributed as dividends these companies have earned as much again in profits, which have been placed to reserve account or written off as depreciation for exhausted mines. The assets of the companies enumerated also have been increased enormously, and these assets might safely be placed at about \$65,000,000 on the average prices of the metals and allowing for expense of mining, milling, smelting and marketing charges.

The mines of the province have paid \$30,000,000 in dividends to date, and

Send your subscriptions weekly, monthly or in one lump sum to Local or Provincial Committees, or

Send Cheques Payable to Treasurer

Belgian Relief Fund

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Canada must 'Carry On'

If Belgium's Children Are To Be Saved - -

To punish the violation of Belgium and free its land from the Huns has been one of the strongest rallying cries of British and Canadians throughout this war. For it our men have fought hard and long, and stronger and more determined now than ever, they are "Carrying on" to the finish.

When the soldiers first went out to fight the despoilers of Belgium, we who could not go undertook to help feed the starving women and children who were victims of German savagery. Are we carrying on as the soldiers are doing? Or has our enthusiasm cooled—our sympathy died out—our help lessened or ceased?

Certainly the Belgians' need of help has not lessened, but rather increased! Three million women, children and old men are depending for food—for life itself—on the Belgian Relief Commission. The Commission in turn depends on us Canadians for a substantial share of the necessary food, or the money with which to buy it. If we fall short in our contributions, thousands of Belgian kiddies must go painfully, if not fatally, short in their food supply. Already an alarming number of them, weakened by scanty rations, are falling victims to tuberculosis.

Answers to Times Want Ads.

The following replies are waiting to be sent:

300, 610, 625, 651, 662, 686, 689, 778, 849, 872, 880, 963, 967, 976, 986, 996, 1085, 1101, 1104, 1106, 1411, 1254, 1314, 1440, 1441, 1445, 1453.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

DIGGONISMS—People who are afraid to do as they please are so afraid to please anybody. Duggon Printing Co., 706 Yates street. That high-class stationery you've admired—have it. Emboss your initials on it, too. 439

LETTERS and Canadian office and pocket diaries. T. N. Hibben & Co.

FULL LINE of Phillips' chocolates in boxes from 25c. up, at Phillips', 1425 Government street.

THE UMBRELLA SHOP has removed to 1411 Douglas. Covering and repairs. Waites & Knappton. Phone 5459.

BLANK BOOKS and office supplies. T. N. Hibben & Co.

WHY GO HOME TO EAT when you can eat a nice, tasty dinner at the Victoria Cafe for 25c? Try it once and you will keep on trying it. Tables for ladies.

AGENTS for Admiralty charts. T. N. Hibben & Co.

FOR SALE—Good dry cordwood, 15 and 20 cords, delivered. 3330 D. Lewis street.

1917 TIME TABLES. T. N. Hibben & Co.

CITY MART, 728 Fort street. The cheapest place in the city to buy your second-hand furniture, stoves, carpets, etc. Everything at half-price. Furniture bought and exchanged. Phone 1455.

FAIRALZA LIMITED, sole distributors of Coca Cola in Victoria. Delivered anywhere in city, 40 cents per dozen. Phone 212.

FORD START EASY priming plugs, \$1.10 each; Ford electric lighting outfit, complete with reflectors, bulbs, wiring and switch, \$2.95. Burgess Bros., 1901 Government street.

FROZEN AUTO RADIATORS and cylinders repaired by experienced men. Be careful who tries to fix your radiator if it is damaged in any way. Our work is neat, service good and cost moderate. Burgess Bros., 1901 Government St.

TO RENT—Five roomed, modern house, Gonzales Hill. Blackie, Phone 5288.

FOR RENT—Five-room house, nicely furnished, Esquimalt road. Box 686, Times, or Phone 3258.

WHY IS IT so many people ask for Phillips' chocolates and candies? Because they are our own make and made fresh daily. Try them at Phillips', 1425 Government street.

SAVING GIVEN AWAY. Sweeney, Cooperage Co., Ellery and Lampson streets, Victoria West.

DIY KIDNAPING, in bundles, \$2.50 per half cord delivered. Cooperage Co., Ellery and Lampson streets, Victoria West.

NEW THREE ROOMED BUNGALOW to let, partly furnished, fireplace and conveniences. 1200 Yates street.

WANTED—Boy, for jewelry store; good chance to learn trade; good wages paid to right boy. Box 113, Times.

FOR RENT—Furnished house. Phone 4081.

LODGE BRITANNIA, No. 216, L.O.B.A., next to K. of P. Hall, Tuesday, 8 p.m. Sister Lodge invited. Members and friends of L. O. L. invited to social evening, 8:30.

BAPTIST First Church. Preacher to-morrow, Rev. W. A. Macdonald, of Seattle. Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. Prayers meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m.

PALESTINE in History and Prophecy—God's Purpose in the Land of Promise. Still Unfinished, but the Time of Accomplishment is Near. The subject of lecture in the K. of P. Hall, North Park street, Sunday, 7:30 p.m. All welcome.

WANTED—English lady buggy, in good condition and cheap. Phone 3455.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE VICTORIA LABOR TEMPLE LIMITED—Take notice that the ordinary general meeting of the Company will be held in Room No. 2, Labor Hall, 1425 Government street, Victoria, B. C., on Wednesday, the 16th day of January, 1917, at 8 p.m., to receive the annual report of the directors, report of the auditor with balance sheet, to consider a resolution to reduce the number of directors, the election of directors, appointment of auditor, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting. Christian Siverts, secretary.

MRS. ROBERT, a native of France, and a renowned psychic and teacher of occult sciences, will be here a few days longer. Consultations from 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 8 p.m. Metropolis Hotel, 1425 street, Room 104.

ROCKLAND PARK UNION, W. C. T. U., meet at Mrs. Vaughan's home, Wednesday next, at 2 p.m. Oak Bay avenue.

FOR SALE—Good English saddle, fit girl 14, good as new; price \$5. Phone 3614.

WANTED—Latin, Maths, Physics. St. George's school, 1290 Oak Bay avenue.

AFTER THE SNOW fine weather for bicycle riding. Now the time to have your cycle overhauled by expert workmen. We sell tires, lamps, bells, carriers, and also repair cycles. Elmer's Cycle Store, 611 Victoria street.

DRAKE—On the 29th ult., at his home, 1425 Government street, Richard Drake, one of the old-time residents of this city, having lived here for the past 35 years, and who is well-known to most of the surviving pioneers of this district. The deceased gentleman was born August 29, 1841, at Wandsworth, Surrey, England. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. E. W. Matthews, of Portland Ore.; Mrs. W. S. Matthews, of North Vancouver; and Mr. G. J. Williams, of Vancouver.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, January 2, at 1:30 o'clock, from the above residence, and 15 minutes later services will be held at St. Charles' Cathedral. Funeral private, and flowers, by request.

CARD OF THANKS. Mrs. Porter and family wish to extend their heartfelt thanks to the Masonic Fraternities, Queen and Victoria Chapters, O.E.S., Order of the Amaranth, White Shrine of Jerusalem, the Independent Order of Foresters and the many friends for expressions of sympathy and the beautiful floral offerings in their very kind and generous contribution to the bereaved family.

CARD OF THANKS. The Sister Superior of the Sisters of Saint Joseph's Hospital after their sincere thanks to the many kind friends, who, in spite of the late hours and the numerous calls upon their charity, have sent Christmas donations and also to the newspapers for the copies which they have shown. The Sisters also extend to one and all kind wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

LOCAL NEWS

Clean Cotton Rags Wanted.—Sweeney-McConnell, Ltd., Printers and Stationers, 1012 Langley St.

If You Require a Reliable Watch for Xmas at an extremely low price, go to Haynes, Victoria's Watchman, 1124 Government St.

Demand Phoenix Stout. Home product.

An Error.—Through an error in the police court report the sentence on Charles Woodcock, convicted of short-changing, this week should have read two "months" instead of two years.

City Police.—In police court this morning the Hindu case, a charge of theft when bail of money for another Hindu, was remanded till Tuesday. Two charges of drunkenness were the only other cases.

Two Men Return.—Two returned soldiers were on the afternoon boat from Vancouver to-day, viz. Ptes. W. Fleming and R. Kettion. They were met by representatives of the Welcome Club and the Cheering Club.

Voters' League.—The Voters' League is meeting to-day to consider its attitude to the municipal election. It is probable that after nomination day, a ticket presumed to be friendly to the objects of the organization will be chosen.

Good Business at Market.—Owing to the bad weather this morning there was some delay in getting the goods in from the country, but by 10 o'clock the place was well stocked. Poultry and flowers were very much in evidence. Prices ruled very much the same to-day as yesterday.

Building Permits.—There have been 101 building permits issued in 1916, the total value including that of the new stores building at Garbally road yard, issued this morning for \$4,600, being \$120,265. The sum of \$50,000 will be added to this total for repairs executed during the year. The value of the December permits was \$23,875.

Saanich Election.—There is a meeting at Royal Oak this evening, at the public hall, in connection with the Saanich municipal election, to consider the nomination of reeve and councillors. This meeting has no connection with the official gathering scheduled next week when the retiring councillor intends to give an account of his stewardship.

Annual Methodist Rally.—The annual rally of the Methodist Sunday schools will be held in the Metropolitan church on New Year's day at 10:30 a.m. Fourteen schools will be represented and at least 1,000 children are expected. A banner will be presented to the school sending the largest percentage of its enrolment. Rev. Mr. Colwell and A. J. Daniels will give addresses. Rev. A. S. Osterhout will take the chair. After defraying expenses of transportation and the cost of the presentation banner—the surplus offering will be given to the Red Cross fund.

Would Reconsider Matter.—Notice is given by the mayor to return for the reconsideration of the council the proposal to submit a referendum on the publicity vote of \$7,000 to the Victoria and Island Development Association. The accompanying explanation states that since a new organization for British Columbia, Oregon and Washington is forming, and it is desirable that some provision should be made for the maintenance of publicity, in as efficient a manner as possible, and that a grant should be made for this purpose, therefore the whole subject should be referred to the incoming council.

Red Cross Greetings.—The following message has been received at the Red Cross headquarters in the Temple building from the chairman of the executive committee at Toronto: "Charles Williams, honorary secretary. The executive committee congratulate you and through you the members and all Red Cross workers upon the results of their past year's efforts and look forward with confidence to a continuance of the great work being done. Wishing all a happy New Year. Noel Marshall."

Presbyterian Concert.—The annual Sunday school concert, an entertainment in St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, held last night in St. Paul's hall was one of the best ever held by the Sunday school. Supper was served to the children at 5:30. Mrs. James Anderson with a band of willow workers from the Sunday school staff had charge of this part of the proceedings. Besides the presentation of diplomas and seals to 45 of the members of the Sunday school, 200 boys and girls received Bibles and New Testaments. The growth of the Sunday school has led to a change. The Organized Adult Bible class taught by George McCandless, which met in the lecture room at 2:30 p.m., will be beginning with the new year, meet at 10 a.m. to give the school the use of the hall in the afternoon.

Forbidden the Mails.—The following alien publications are forbidden the use of the mails in Canada, under the War Measures Act: "Die Abendzeitung," a fortnightly printed in German in St. Louis, Mo.; "Blitz Boy," published in Polish weekly in Chicago; the "Westlicher Herald," the "Sontag-Winona" and the "Volksblatt des Westens," published weekly in German in St. Paul, Minn.; "Narodna Wola," printed tri-weekly in Ruthenian in Scranton, Pa.; the New York Freeman's Journal, published weekly in New York City; "Tägliches Abend-Pressen" and "Cincinnati Freie Presse," both dailies printed in German and published in Cincinnati. Possession of even one copy of any of these, or of any other prohibited paper, exposes the person found with it to imprisonment for five years or a fine of \$5,000, or both.

MANY RECEPTIONS TO BE HELD ON MONDAY

At Government House, Parliament Buildings, Mayor's Home and Other Places

There will be the usual New Year's receptions on Monday, at the customary hours.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will receive at Government House from three to five o'clock.

The citizens of the capital are invited to call upon the premier of British Columbia and the other members of the provincial executive on New Year's afternoon.

Hon. Mr. Brewster and his colleagues will receive in the rotunda of the Connaught Library from 3:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. The public will enter by the usual entrance in the front of the main block and proceed by way of the lobby and corridors of the legislative chamber to the library, the main door to which is on the north side of the building.

The premier will be assisted in receiving by Hon. M. A. Macdonald, K. C.; Hon. John Oliver, Hon. Ralph Smith, Hon. J. H. King, Hon. J. D. MacLean, and Hon. T. D. Pattullo. As has been already mentioned, Hon. William Sloan will be spending the day in Nanaimo, and he and Mrs. Sloan will hold a reception in their home there for his constituents.

A buffet luncheon will be laid in the reading room, which will be cleared for the occasion, and this will be in charge of Al. Belanger.

Callers do not need to provide themselves with cards. His Worship Mayor Stewart will receive all gentlemen who call upon him at his home, 1611 Belcher street, between 2:30 and 5:30 p.m. The bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Schofield will be "at home" at the rectory, Burdett avenue, on Monday from three to six.

There will be the usual receptions at the Y. M. C. A., Blanshard street, from about 2:30 to 5:30. There will be games, basketball competitions in the gymnasium, and open house will be held. Light refreshments will be served in the lobby by the ladies' auxiliary of the association.

At the Y. W. C. A., Douglas street, there will be no formal reception but a special New Year's dinner will be served.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Status of Contest To-day; More Candidates for Aldermen Seats.

The mayoralty campaign has already definitely started, with the usual crop of street discussion as to the records of the candidates, which seems to indicate that the contest will be a short and sharp one.

Alderman Porter has been engaged in preparing his campaign address, ready for publication next week, while he is actively engaged in organizing for the contest.

Alderman Todd has engaged the rooms in the Green block, corner of Broad street and Trenchard alley, for his headquarters, and here the campaign will be conducted. To-day he was busy with the committee which is taking shape, and which will be completed next week.

To the names published yesterday for aldermanic candidates should be added Dr. A. A. Humber and G. D. Christie. Dr. Humber has twice contested elections since the nomination at large, and Mr. Christie has served acceptably on the school board.

A number of citizens have written on endeavor to induce him to re-enter the contest. Mr. Sargent will decide on his course of action very shortly.

The Bishop of Columbia and Mrs. Schofield will be at home at the rectory, Burdett avenue, on New Year's Day, from 3 to 6.

The many friends of C. B. Tabman will be pleased to learn that he is progressing favorably at the Jubilee hospital, where he is a patient.

Among the holiday visitors to Victoria have been Mr. and Mrs. P. Macdonald Liddell, who have been staying with Mrs. Liddell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Beck.

Rev. Dr. Cameron will close his ministry as pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle to-morrow, after more than four years of residence in Victoria. Mrs. Quin, nee Miss Cocker, will sing at the evening service.

R. D. Kenny and family, late of Vancouver, have returned to Victoria to make their home here, after an absence of several years. Mr. Kenny is travelling salesman through the interior of the province for the firm of E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd.

The engagement has been announced in the London Times of Mr. Arthur Lionel Palmer, sub-lieutenant, R. N. V. R., of Vancouver, and Wynne Llewellyn, only daughter of Captain T. J. Evans, R. N. (retired), and Mrs. Evans, Torquay and Southampton. The wedding will take place shortly.

Lieut. Palmer is the son of Mrs. John Birch Kelly, of Victoria. He left Vancouver last June to enter the motorboat service.

Seabrooke Young Sale commences Tuesday morning. Watch Monday Times for particulars.

EXECUTIVE MEETING NIGHT AND DAY NOW

Three Sitzings Within Twenty Hours; Many Matters Being Dealt With

The provincial executive has been working particularly hard at the close of the year in an effort to clear up a quantity of business before the year ends.

At the same time there are a number of matters of pending legislation and amendments of acts which will have to be put through at the approaching session. It is necessary that these be discussed early by the cabinet so that the ministers in charge of the several departments can prepare the bills.

The executive met yesterday afternoon, again in the evening for a prolonged sitting and yet again this forenoon for a sitting that did not adjourn until half-past twelve o'clock. It was understood that the composition of the workmen's compensation commission will be made known on Monday. This matter has received very careful consideration by the cabinet, as it is the wish of the government to secure the services of the very best obtainable for the new board, a great deal of the railway situation pending upon the zeal and ability which they bring to the administration of the act.

Other matters which are closely engaging the attention of the executive just now are the appointment of the royal commission to investigate the election charges in Vancouver, the method of securing validation of the legislation of last session upon which doubt has been thrown, the reform of the civil service, the railway situation and the policy to be adopted by the government, the land situation, the policy to be adopted in regard to the returning soldiers, and other equally important subjects.

In addition to this there is a mass of departmental routine to be disposed of, deputations to be received and correspondence. It begins to look as if the government will have to adopt some rule in regard to the reception of deputations. Coming at all hours of the day and all days of the week, the time of ministers is broken into very seriously. Nothing in the way of complaint has been uttered by ministers, but to the man on the outside it would certainly appear to be necessary to make some rule, such as fixing a certain day or days for deputations. A large section of the public seem to have the idea that ministers should be at their beck and call at any moment, forgetting that the ministers have been placed in office to manage the country's business and that if their time is to be frittered away, as it very often is by thoughtless callers, little time is left for management.

As a matter of fact, every minister is at his desk before eight o'clock every day, and it is late at night before they get away.

EXTENDS BEST WISHES

Red Cross Refers to Year's Work; Effort Still Necessary.

The Victoria City and District branch of the Canadian Red Cross society wishes all its workers, subscribers and friends the best possible New Year.

While it hopes that the more urgent need for its work, caused by active hostilities, may have passed before the end of 1917, the end is not yet in sight and the commencement of a new year calls for renewed efforts.

The work of the society throughout the British Columbia islands has been well-supported during the year—that has gone by. There is, however, always urgent need for more and better facilities for caring for the sick, the wounded and the prisoners of war among our soldiers, and it is hoped that the speeding up process which has begun in Red Cross circles will be continued and increased so long as the necessities of the empire call for it.

Military Items

The Canadian Engineers, whose headquarters are at North Vancouver, have during the past few weeks been preparing to send a big draft overseas for the 6th Battalion of the New Year. There is no limit to the number and size of this draft, and there are places in it for men of every trade, workmen, lumbermen, miners, horsemen, handy men, etc. Anyone wanting to start the New Year right and get overseas quickly, should join this party.

Flight Sub-Lieutenant Joe Gorman, formerly sporting editor of the Times, sends greetings to all his old friends in Victoria from the Royal Naval Sea-plane base at Malta, in the Mediterranean. Before going overseas Lieut. Gorman went to Dayton to take an aviation course and joined the Naval Aviation Service in England as soon as he had qualified. He is now doing patrol service in the Mediterranean.

Capt. Charles B. Schriber, who left here with the 6th Battalion, Western Scouts, has received his majority. He is in command of a company of his unit at the front.

County Court.—The county court for the month of January will open promptly on Tuesday morning when judgment summonses and naturalization applications will be dealt with and dates set for trial. No case is down as yet until Thursday of next week, when Fullerton vs. Rutherford will be tried by Judge Lammiman.

MODERN DEMOCRACY SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Professor Adam Shortt Throws Out Some Stimulating Suggestions

Professor Adam Shortt gave a very stimulating talk on "Modern Democracy" at the Provincial Library last evening, an audience of about one hundred representative men and women being present and listening with the greatest interest to the discourse.

At first sight, he said, it might seem curious that anyone should find it necessary to discuss a thing so omnipresent in this country as democracy. But people were in the custom of overlooking the significance of familiar things, as Goethe said, disregarding the truths that tumbled at their feet.

Dr. Shortt dealt with a few of the more popular definitions of democracy. "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," the American phrase, was one of the most oft-quoted. But not a single one of these things would bear inspection. There existed no such government, either individually as the phrases went or, much less, collectively. This was not necessarily a criticism on the governments. It was rather a criticism of humanity.

Toistol, who belonged to the church all his life, finally decided to be a Christian. Then he had to leave the church. The church's last desire was to tolerate a man who proposed to be a Christian. The same with governments. Any man within a government that proposed to stand for an ideal government would have to go outside the community to carry it out, because the community would not tolerate him. No one could define democracy. It was too complex a thing; too full of contradictions. It wanted everything under the sun at the same time. At best it was but an inspiration. A form of government was only one thing among the many things which it demanded. The real essence of democracy, in fact, was an attitude of mind and a method of doing things. Aristotle said of man that he was a social being by nature. His outstanding characteristic was that he had language. Language was utterance, meaningless except for social beings who wanted to transmit ideas, quarrel, agree, and exchange thoughts. Man had language, however, because he had ideas. He had ideas and language because he was a social being. Society was prior, therefore, to the individual. This brought them to the point where they had to consider the distinction between democracy and autocracy. Both emerged as instruments of society, not as fundamentals. They ran concurrently. It was impossible to have a real autocracy or a real democracy. They existed in the shape of majorities. In any democratic country there was always a large element of the autocracy, and in any autocracy there was always a very fair element of democracy.

Bernard Shaw, the arch cynic, had said that the only difference between Germany and England was that the autocratic tendency was the upper hand in Germany and the democratic tendency the upper hand in England. These rival ideas were being constantly preached. No life that was a whole life could flourish absolutely. Any falsehood carried because of the truth that was in it. An exaggerated half-truth expanded into a whole truth would get forward wonderfully, living on the element of truth alone that was in it. There never has existed any government of the people, for the people, by the people, said the speaker. "You have to have leadership, direction. You must put yourselves under the control of more cunning men, more knowing men." The nearest approach to democracy had been found in the New England town meeting, he continued. There men coming from a more highly-civilized state had to come back to primitive community life, sharing the common life. They held things in common, kept up their roads, cultivated their fields, and discussed their common problems in town meeting. Certain conclusions were come to by majority vote. This was a break in the ideal of government for the people by the people. And the elevation of one man to a position of authority made them pass at once from democracy to autocracy. John Adams exemplified the town-meeting spirit in bigger things. George III. ran up against that type of man—and that was the end of it. Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, having stolen it from Rousseau, who stole it from John Locke, who stole it from somebody else, the history of the thing tracing back to Plato and to the Montaignes, the classic Greeks, before him.

The relation of the Montaigne to the Celt was touched upon, and Professor Shortt went into an interesting analysis of the temperament of this race which thrived in all the great intellectual things but was a poor worker. The essence of any successful social structure, the speaker said at another place, was compromise. People with ideas which they thought right were seldom content unless everybody else conformed to them. The difficulty was to persuade other people that they were wrong and the other side right. Von Buelow's book, "Imperial Germany," had told the German people that they were the finest people that had emerged from civilization, the most intellectual, the most resourceful, the most far-seeing. They had one fault, however, they had not the faintest capacity for self-government. The argument followed, therefore, that they must hand that part of their life over to an autocratic government which would tell them how to conduct themselves in such matters, with absolute freedom to go forward as they liked within the limits open to them.

"That is true," said the professor. "The Germans are not in social matters a very thinking people. Give a German a certain task to do and he will go at it with great industry. But the more he becomes absorbed in his thinking, if it is digging, the less he looks into other things. He may be wonderful in technique, in research, but he doesn't branch out, and he seldom gives light. Goethe and Schiller have given light. But the great crime laid up against Goethe by his critics was that he spent more time serving the world at large than he did fighting local issues. The fatal defect of the Anglo-Saxon, on the other hand, is that if you set him at a task you won't often find him there the next day. How often one sees in the advertisements of contractors: 'No English need apply.' He is justified in this. The contractor who gives his pledge to have a work finished by a certain time cannot afford to argue about the work which he gives out—and nine out of ten Englishmen can tell you at the end of a day's work how the work thing ought to be managed. It is not to be expected that the man who is under heavy bonds to get a thing done should argue the matter out each day with his shovel men. Yet this is what he is likely to have to face with his English labor man."

Professor Shortt argued that no social structure built up of geniuses could be conceived. Each person in such a community would know too well what the other person ought to do—and wouldn't do his own part. On the other hand, if a nation was made up of too docile followers there would come irresponsible leaders. Every man in his own estimation would be an atheist, just as the Kaiser had become his own Almighty. That was the natural outcome of supreme autocracy.

A bit of historical biography which pleased the Scottish members of the audience was to the effect that Kant, the greatest German who had ever lived, was a Scotchman, his grandfather having been a certain Mr. Cant, of Aberdeen.

In conclusion the lecturer gave a few suggestions for practical applications of government systems. According to the evening paper he had seen that the allies were stipulating that after the war Germany must become a democracy. It would be just as sensible to threaten a negro with a

Winter Boots FOR MEN--

Are to be had at this store in quantities of leather that will give absolute wearing satisfaction. We can say this in all earnestness because we know that the brands we handle have a world-wide reputation for quality—and that quality has not deteriorated with war-time conditions.

Popular Prices Always



1111 Government Street

Next to Kirkham's

7 REASONS WHY THE EDISON IS SUPERIOR

1. It's the only instrument which re-creates the soul of the singer.
2. It's the only instrument that artists are willing to compare their voices with.
3. It's the only instrument having a permanent Diamond stylus. No needles to change.
4. The ten-inch record gives twice the music of any ten-inch talking machine record.
5. You can play the re-creation once a day for sixteen years.
6. It has a "pick-up" record. Drop it on the floor and you pick it up, instead of sweeping it up.

Hearing is Believing

Drop in any day for five minutes when you are passing.

KENT'S EDISON STORE
The Kent Piano Co., Ltd.
The Store of Superior Service.
1004 Government St. Phone 3449

"The Germans are not in social matters a very thinking people. Give a German a certain task to do and he will go at it with great industry. But the more he becomes absorbed in his thinking, if it is digging, the less he looks into other things. He may be wonderful in technique, in research, but he doesn't branch out, and he seldom gives light. Goethe and Schiller have given light. But the great crime laid up against Goethe by his critics was that he spent more time serving the world at large than he did fighting local issues. The fatal defect of the Anglo-Saxon, on the other hand, is that if you set him at a task you won't often find him there the next day. How often one sees in the advertisements of contractors: 'No English need apply.' He is justified in this. The contractor who gives his pledge to have a work finished by a certain time cannot afford to argue about the work which he gives out—and nine out of ten Englishmen can tell you at the end of a day's work how the work thing ought to be managed. It is not to be expected that the man who is under heavy bonds to get a thing done should argue the matter out each day with his shovel men. Yet this is what he is likely to have to face with his English labor man."

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The celebration of the bi-centenary of Thomas Gray in the midst of the great war recalls the association of his famous Elegy with one of the greatest military feats in history—the conquest of Quebec. The story of General Wolfe having recited a portion of the poem to his companions as they were dropping down the St. Lawrence in the darkness to scale the Heights of Abraham has been declared improbable, since absolute silence was essential to the success of his desperate enterprise. But though, as a recent biographer suggests, "if he indulged in the recitation at all it must have been a good many hours previous to the assault," Wolfe's familiarity with the poem was proved only three years ago by the discovery in Paris of a copy of the "Elegy" presented to the young general by his fiancée Katherine Louther. London Chronicle.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED

Reports That Several Vessels Are Overdue Causes In- crease in New York

New York, Dec. 30.—Marine insurance rates to-day showed another increase. Underwriters quoted 6 to 8 per cent. for insuring cargoes bound to ports of the United Kingdom and 10 per cent. to Mediterranean ports. A few days ago these rates stood at 5 to 8 per cent.

The advance was attributed to reports that the Lamport & Holt liner

Voltaire, long overdue, had been captured by a German prize crew which was preying on allied freighters in the North Atlantic, and to the fact that the several Trans-Atlantic steamers are now overdue on both sides of the ocean.

Although the Voltaire, from Liverpool to New York, is 34 days behind her schedule, representatives of the ~~U. S. C. and they had hope and~~ should continue to hope, until they heard officially that their vessel had been lost. In maritime circles it was

pointed out that anxiety over the non-arrival of steamships is unnecessarily

weather it is said that several steamships are taking from 23 to 28 days to cross from British and French ports.

and from Genoa and Marseilles they have been as long as 38 days out. Underwriters says it is difficult to know

Marine underwriters admit that they have sustained heavy losses, particularly during the months of September, October and November last. They say, however, that no company has been seriously crippled, because the risks usually have been well distributed.

FRENCH MINISTER'S

TRIBUTE TO JOFFRE

Paris, Dec. 30.—General Lyautoy, minister of war, delivered his maiden speech in the chamber of deputies yesterday, when the subject of the nomination of Gen. Joffre as a marshal of France came up.

"I regard it as a high honor," said Gen.

raise to supreme distinction the man who

M. Viviani, minister of finance, said the government had determined on the decree making Gen. Joffre a marshal because it was their duty to recompense wholly the glorious soldier of the Marne and the Yser. The government in so doing was in accord with the opinion of the

whether the question if Gen. Joffre had been legally elevated to the rank of marshal should be discussed. The chamber

GERMANS REPORT

RELIEF WORKERS

Minister Reports Arrest of Belgians Engaged in Assisting Fellow Countrymen

Belgian soil. Belgians engaged in relief work and hitherto protected by the card of the American relief commis-

"Not only are the Germans deporting men who are still employed," the ministry asserted, "not only are they carrying off children from 15 to 17 years of age, and factory managers,

farmers and physicians, but they now are brutally arresting for deportation Belgians engaged in the relief of their

countrymen. This new outrage has been committed in at least three cities."

AUSTRIANS SHELL

CITY OF GORIZIA

Rome, Dec. 20.—A revival of activity on the part of Italian artillery along the whole front is reported in to-day's communication from the war office, which follows: "Along the whole front our ar-

artillery was very active against the enemy's positions. The enemy again repeatedly shelled the city and suburbs of Gorizia, without inflicting damage of importance.

"On the Carso a surprise attack attempted by the enemy against our advanced lines was checked by our infantry."

WILL RELEASE PRISONERS.

Berlin, Dec. 27.—(Delayed.)—Germany has decided to release for internment in Switzerland 100 French prisoners of war: fathers of three or more

children and inmates of German prison camps for eighteen months. This step, taken in response to a suggestion by

Old Dame—Tinpence a pound for candles! That's very dear, ain't it? Grocer—

Yes, but you see, they are dearer now on account of the war. Old Dame (in surprise)—Lor' a massy! You don't say so. An' be they a-flightin' by candle-light

Tel. 362. 104-106 Pemberton Building. Tel. 362

Pemberton Building, 620 Broughton St.
Phone 3734 E. A. Borden Managing Director Phone 3724

TO-DAY'S TRADING IN THE WINNIFEG MARKET

Winnipeg, Dec. 30.—The last market of 1916 closed with an advance for the day of $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for December and 2 cents for May. The gain for the week was 1 cent for December and $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for May. Oats were up $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for December and 1 cent higher for May for the day, but were $\frac{1}{4}$ cent higher to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent lower on the week. Barley was unchanged for the day, but December was 1 cent up for the week. Flax was $\frac{1}{2}$ cent higher for the

There was very little interest in the markets. The 4 cents advance was due to the export trade in the American markets earlier in the week and bullish reports from the winter wheat region. The trade was very light. The cash market was practically suspended.

VICTORIA STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Bid.	Aske.
Blackbird Syndicate f.....	18.00	23.00
Can. Copper Co.,	1.62½	1.80
Can. Cons. S. R.	41.00	44.00

Coronation Gold05
Granby	88.00
Int. Coal & Coke Co.06
Lucky Jim Zinc10

McGillivray Coal .....	.12	.
P. C. Tunnels .....	..	0
Portland Canal .....	..	0
Rambler Cariboo .....	.16	2
..... and Load .....	.....	.....

Standard Lead	1.23	1.3
Snowstorm56	.
Stewart M. & D.7
Slocan Star25	1
Stewart Land		2

Glacier Creek .....	..	.00
Island Investment .....	..	20.00

Union Club (Dec.), EW	40.00	
Do. old	20.00	
Howe Sound M. Co	7.57	7.77
Colonial Pulp25	
Biogro Mines		

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
(By Wis & Co.)

	Oen.	H'gh.	Low.	Clos.
Jan.	17.08	17.08	17.01	17.01
March	17.35	17.38	17.19	17.35
May	17.61	17.65	17.44	17.61

July	17.59	17.67	17.50	17.6
Oct.	16.15	16.25	16.10	16.5

RETURNS TO EDITORIAL CHAIR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, L.L.D.,
General Manager.

SAVINGS
Deposits received from \$1.00

D. R. CLARKE,
Supt., British Columbia Branches.

A. MONZAMBERT,
Manager.

GLIMPSE AT NO. 5

GENERAL HOSPITAL

Member of Staff Tells Something of Work at Salonica

A letter received from a member of the staff of the No. 5 General Hospital at Salonica says: "We are going on just the same here notwithstanding the fact that several of our medical officers have returned to Canada. Only one sister has returned through ill-health, and she got consumption as soon as she reached London. Another sister returned to Canada on duty with convalescent patients."

"I often think there are too many able-bodied men in this unit for war time. The Scottish Women's Hospital goes to the other extreme, as they are all women except a few Greeks for the sanitary service. We could have women cooks, caretakers, dispensers, bookkeepers, stenographers and waitresses and lots of other light duties could be done by them that are now done by able-bodied men who are kept from fighting. I am sure the Canadian women would like to volunteer for general service in the above-mentioned capacities."

"Some sisters went to Meffa for a trip and we don't know if the ship arrived safely. Some new sisters are on their way out and we don't know where the ship is. We have had a fair number of wounded, but more sick with malaria, dysentery, jaundice and other complications. I was on night duty with three surgical wards, 129 beds a while ago and was very busy at times. Then it would quiet down. The patients would have their first dressing on, but would all be very excited coming down from the front. I believe it is a terrible journey. They are carried on hand stretchers, made stretchers, and motor ambulances down the mountains to our base. It is always very cold or very hot with the sun on the roof of the ambulance."

"I meet some comrades occasionally but not often, and then it is a kind of nervousness due to an ill-nourished body. Most of the men want to get back and take a return smack at the enemy."

SCHOOLS REOPEN

Pupils Will Not Go Back to Desks Till Monday Week.

In order to clear-up misunderstanding on the subject, the Times is asked to state that owing to the New Year commencing on a Monday, the reopening of the schools under provincial control will not take place till January 8. The school law states that the schools shall not open till the Monday next after New Year's Day, thus the children will have the whole of next week at home.

The applications for permits to children who have not hitherto attended school must be made by parents at once. No child who has not already reached the age of six, or will be six next month, is eligible for admission to the public schools of Victoria this term.

MORE CARS AVAILABLE

Shortage of Transportation Facilities Not as Acute According to Official.

That the car shortage is not so acute on some of the railway lines so far as the west is concerned, and that there is not the congestion of traffic in the middle west that there was expected to be, was the statement made yesterday in Vancouver by M. J. Costello, assistant traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway Company. There is no question, he said, of the congestion in the east, but conditions like that cannot go on for ever, not even during the time the war is on, he remarked.

Mr. Costello admitted that this car shortage and the conditions that are prevailing on the Atlantic seaboard are, to some extent, interfering with the transportation of flour and grain, but he did not think that shingles and like products were being held up to any considerable extent.

Speaking of the electrification of the Great Northern system, Mr. Costello said that was a matter that did not come within his purview, but from what he knew, as far as possible, this work would be carried out wherever the company considered it would be in the interests of the traveling public. The installation of electric locomotives in the mountains had been found to be advantageous from every point of view, and there was every probability that this would be extended.

Conditions on the whole all through the west are of the most favorable character, said Mr. Costello. There was every evidence that business was on the upgrade, and this was as applicable to British Columbia as to any other part of the Pacific coast.

ON WAY TO RECOVERY

Sgt. Nelson Page of 88th New in Hospital in France.

Sgt. Nelson Page, whose real name is said to be Edmund Ingham and who left here with the 88th Battalion, has been wounded by shrapnel and is now in a French hospital recovering. He was living in the southern states at the time of the outbreak of war, and he taught physical work to the men for some time before they left. To him was due to a large extent the splendid shape the men of the 88th were in when they arrived in England. He left for France with the first draft to the 25th Nova Scotia Battalion as a private, but was soon given

sergeant's stripes. He was with that unit when wounded.

After reaching the front he received word of his father's death and found it necessary to use his own name.

MAJOR HARBOTTLE

GETS PROMOTION

Is Now Lieutenant Colonel in Command of School of Instruction

Major Colin C. Harbottle, who left here with the 6th Battalion Western Scots, and who has been doing splendid service at the front, has been promoted to the command of the Divisional Instructional School for the 4th Division with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. His work will now be to train about 250 non-commissioned officers for higher commands, and he is particularly well suited for that class of work.

It is understood that the major was reluctant to accept the new position, as for a time it took him away from the actual fighting, but it was necessary.



LIEUT. COL. C. C. HARBOTTLE

Who left here as a major in the 6th Battalion, and now is commandant of 4th Canadian Divisional Training School in France.

say that one of the best men should get the position, and Major Harbottle is one of the best, and is particularly well suited to the new position in which he finds himself.

Lieut. Col. Harbottle came to Victoria from the 48th Gordon Highlanders of Toronto, one of the crack regiments of Eastern Canada. He was brought here by Lieut. Col. Lorne Ross to assist in the mobilization of his battalion, and was looked upon as one of the stalwarts of the organization work in Western Canada during the early period of the war. He has a brother in the civil service in the Yukon, who was instrumental in doing a lot of recruiting work.

WEATHER VAGARIES

DURING TWELVEMONTH

Number of Records Established in Course of Dying Year.

The weather during this year has been abnormal in many respects, and several records have been broken.

Regarding the temperature, with the exception of September every month throughout the year was below the average. The total amount below average was over two degrees, while in 1915 nearly every month was above the average temperature. January was the coldest month with an average of 29.5 degrees and the lowest daily temperature was 15 on the 11th of that month. The highest temperature was 85.5 on the 23rd of August. The lowest temperature on the ground was 10.5 in January and the highest recorded in the sun was 140 on the 18th of May and the 23rd of August.

Precipitation. The total precipitation for the year (to 29th Dec.) 29.09 inches, is 1.45 inches above the average. The snowfall during January and February was far above past records and amounted to 76.6 inches, and for the entire year it amounted to 77 inches. The heaviest snowfall previous to this for the year was 65.75 inches in 1892.

The heavy rainfall in March amounting to 5.37 inches was also a record, the next heaviest being 5.36 in 1887. Thirty-five days without rain occurred during the close of July and the entire month of August, and the rainfall in September (35 in.) was so light that much damage was caused by forest fires during that period on Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

Sunshine. The total amount of bright sunshine registered 2,021 hours, an amount exceeding any previous year's record dating back to 1891. This amount corresponds to a daily average of five and one-half hours.

The sunniest month was August with 325 hours, or a daily average of over 10 hours, while November, which is usually a dull month, this year had 124 hours of bright sunshine, which is an other record dating back to 1891. The next brightest November was 92 hours in 1900.

PROTESTS AGAINST ISLAND MAIL SERVICE

Resident of Salt Spring Tells of Delays Occasioned by Carelessness

John C. Mollet writes to protest against the mail service of the Gulf Islands. He says:

"Allow me to add my protest to that which no doubt has already been made with regard to the scandalous mail service the people of this island have had to put up with, especially since the Queen City got destroyed by fire. It is not merely the bad service owing to the wrecked boat on this route, but also owing to the carelessness of those who have charge of the mail bags on board."

"For example, the Christmas mail due last Saturday evening only reached here on Tuesday afternoon, evidently the latest bag for this post office had been put off elsewhere and brought back on its return trip from Vancouver."

"If those whose duty it is to hand over the mail in Victoria would only give out a slip of paper to the mail clerk on the boat stating how many bags are to be put off at each wharf it would be a check against the repetition of such mistakes as have been made in the past."

"Let me ask, are not the people paying for the cost of mail services and are they not entitled to as good a service as money can afford? Hoping you will use your influence and authority to improve this most unsatisfactory state of things."

POLICE CHRISTMAS TREE GREAT SUCCESS

Eighty Children of Members Welcomed Coming of Santa Claus Yesterday

Instead of the annual ball the police department decided several weeks ago to hold an entertainment for the children of members of the force. That gathering, which took the form of the time honored Christmas tree, came off yesterday in the drillroom at the police building.

Every visitor recognized the complete success of the function, the arrangements having been capitally made, while the pleasure of the children measured up to the standard which should always be aroused by Yuletide celebrations for the bairns.

The handsome Christmas tree was lighted up and gaily decorated, and of course formed the centre of attraction by the time the juvenile guests arrived at 4 o'clock. First there came the requisite supper, served in the men's recreation room, to which the efforts of the members' wives had been devoted in the preparation for many hours previously. The adults waited on the happy children, tables fairly groaning under the weight of good things.

Among the visitors were Magistrate Jay and Mrs. Jay, Rev. P. A. P. and Mrs. Chadwick, and the chief officers of the department, headed by Chief Langley. The children emptied the plates of the many delicacies provided, and then rested for an hour, with games and recreations of various kinds.

At 6:30 Santa Claus, played by Detective Harry Macdonald, arrived through a window. Possessing the proportions usually associated with St. Nicholas, and correctly garbed according to tradition, Mr. Macdonald made a success of the part, and was surrounded by the children while the distribution of gifts was in progress. Order was eventually restored among the merry throng, and then a concert occupied the evening till 10 o'clock, when the tired group of youngsters were taken home.

Special care was shown to see that the children of members of the department on active service were participants in the gathering. There numbered about 80 children altogether in the company, and there is no question that everyone had a jolly time.

NATIONAL SERVICE

Eighteen Thousand Cards Have Already Been Distributed to Male Citizens.

Already 18,000 national service cards have been distributed through the city. All males between 16 and 65 will receive them. The delayed cards will be here at the beginning of the week, and distributed in those sections which have not yet received them. Every support has been received from the owners of business establishments in aiding the distribution of the cards.

R. F. Green, M.P., director for British Columbia, stated this morning that he had every reason to believe, by the attitude of the public, that they would do their utmost to assist the authorities in the census of man power.

All the various denominations will co-operate in a day of special intercession and thanksgiving for the war to-morrow. In the diocese of Columbia Bishop Schofield has issued a pastoral letter to his clergy, inviting assistance in making national service week effective.

Seabrooke Young Sale commences Tuesday morning. Watch Monday Times for particulars.

Demand Phoenix Beer. Home product.

GOLDEN WEDDING

Mr. and Mrs. Butler, of Kingston Street, Celebrating in Vancouver.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Butler, of Kingston street, will celebrate their golden wedding in Vancouver during the next few days. They are visiting there with a daughter, Mrs. J. D. McNiven, of Comox street.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler are particularly well known in Victoria where they have resided for many years. Mr. Butler came to British Columbia in 1858 and has been in the employ of the provincial government in the printing department for many years. At one time he took a great interest in military affairs and was a sergeant in the militia. He is still employed in the government printing office.

Four members of the family reside in Vancouver, they being Robert Butler, assistant deputy postmaster; Fred Butler, Mrs. J. D. McNiven and Mrs. F. S. Pindley. Miss Ethel Butler, of Victoria, and Mrs. J. D. McNiven, of Portland, Ore., are also visitors to wish their parents many happy returns of the anniversary. At the celebration there will not only be a number of grandchildren but possibly great grandchildren.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay that I require the presence of the said Electors at the Municipal Hall, Oak Bay Avenue, on the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Reeve and Councillors.

THE MODE OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: The Candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a Poll being necessary, such Poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the School House, Oak Bay Avenue, Oak Bay, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR REEVE shall be his being a male British subject and having been for three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A COUNCILOR shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the Crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the Municipality for the space of one year or more immediately preceding the day of nomination, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

Given under my hand at Oak Bay, B. C., the 26th day of December, 1916.

JAMES FAIRWEATHER, Returning Officer.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the Municipal Hall, Oak Bay Avenue, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing two persons as members of the Board of School Trustees.

THE MODE OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: The Candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a Poll being necessary, such Poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the School House, Oak Bay Avenue, Oak Bay, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., at which time and place each elector, who is duly qualified to vote for Reeve, will be entitled to cast his vote for two candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only cast one vote for each candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE shall be any person being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years actually residing within the district, and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the Crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the Municipality for a period of one year immediately preceding the nomination, and being otherwise qualified by this Act to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said school district, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee in such district municipality school district.

Given under my hand at Oak Bay, B. C., the 30th day of December, 1916.

G. H. PULLEN, Returning Officer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS

NOTICE is hereby given that the time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1917.

Private Bills must be presented on or before Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1917.

Reports from Standing Committees dealing with Private Bills will not be received after Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1917.

THORNTON PELL, Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

New term, January 2; get particulars, Sprout-Shaw Institute.

Hudson's Bay "Imperial" Lager Beer, pints, 3 for 25c.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the Municipal Hall, Esquimalt, on the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing persons to represent them in the Municipal Council as Reeve and Councillors.

THE MODE OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: The Candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a Poll being necessary, such Poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the following places:

For Ward One—At the Soldiers and Sailors Home;

For Ward Two—At the Soldiers and Sailors Home;

For Ward Three—At the store on the corner of Arm and Craigflower road, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR REEVE shall be his being a male British subject and having been for three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of five hundred dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A COUNCILOR shall be his being a male British subject and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the Crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the Municipality for the space of one year or more immediately preceding the nomination, and who is assessed for five hundred dollars or more on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, over and above any registered judgment or charge, and being otherwise qualified as a voter.

Given under my hand at Esquimalt, B. C., the 30th day of December, 1916.

G. H. PULLEN, Returning Officer.

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Electors of the Municipality of the Township of Esquimalt, that I require the presence of the said Electors at the Municipal Hall, Esquimalt, on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing two persons as members of the Board of School Trustees.

THE MODE OF NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: The Candidate shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of this notice and 2 p.m. of the day of nomination, and in the event of a Poll being necessary, such Poll will be opened on the 13th day of January, 1917, at the following places:

Ward One—Soldiers' and Sailors' Home;

Ward Two—Soldiers' and Sailors' Home;

Ward Three—At the store on the corner of Arm street and Craigflower road, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., at which time and place each elector, who is duly qualified to vote for Reeve, will be entitled to cast his vote for two candidates for members of the Board of School Trustees, but may only cast one vote for each candidate, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

THE QUALIFICATION FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEE shall be any person being a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years actually residing within the district, and having been for the three months next preceding the day of his nomination the registered owner, in the Land Registry Office, of land or real property situated within the Municipality of the assessed value, on the last Municipal or Provincial Assessment Roll, of two hundred and fifty dollars or more over and above any registered judgment or charge, or being a homesteader, lessee from the Crown, or pre-emptor, who has resided within the Municipality for a period of one year immediately preceding the nomination, and being otherwise qualified by this Act to vote at an election of School Trustees in the said school district, shall be eligible to be elected or to serve as a School Trustee in such district municipality school district.

Given under my hand at Esquimalt, B. C., the 30th day of December, 1916.

G. H. PULLEN, Returning Officer.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS

NOTICE is hereby given that the time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1917.

Private Bills must be presented on or before Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1917.

Reports from Standing Committees dealing with Private Bills will not be received after Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1917.

THORNTON PELL, Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

Special Notice to Subscribers

of the

Times.

As we, along with our contemporaries in the newspaper business all over the world, have had to contend with greatly increased costs, we are therefore reluctantly compelled to increase our rates for subscriptions from all out-of-town points. Our city subscribers have been paying 50c per month—\$6.00 per year—while our out-of-town readers have been charged only 25c per month—\$3.00 per year. We have decided that

On and After Feb. 1, 1917

the rate for the Daily Times by mail to subscribers in Canada, Great Britain and possessions, will be

35c Per Month \$4 Per Year Three Months \$1

To points in the United States and possessions, Mexico, 50c per month.

\$5.00 Per Year

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO OLD SUBSCRIBERS

In order to give our old subscribers ample opportunity to renew at the present rate, we will accept

Renewal Subscriptions Until Feb. 1, 1917, at the Rate of \$3.00 Per Year

IMPORTANT—Be it understood we will not accept renewal subscriptions at the rate of \$3.00 per year covering a period farther than Jan. 1, 1918.

All subscriptions not renewed by Feb. 1, 1917, will be charged at 25c per month for period prior to Feb. 1, 1917, and 35c per month for period following.

The Victoria Daily Times

Cor. Fort & Broad Times VICTORIA, B. C.

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SEND FOR PARTICULARS

PEMBERTON BLOCK

JAS. H. BEATTY

MANAGER

OLD VICTORIA THEATRE

"HIAWATHA"

Presented by the Daisy Chalmers, I. O. D. E.

Saturday, January 6, 1917, at 8 p.m.

Admission: Adults, 50c; Children, 25c.

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Modern eight-room house, corner Simcoe and St. Andrews streets. Apply

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Upper and Lower Schools

Careful Oversight. Thorough Instruction. Large Playing Fields. Excellent Situation. Calendar sent on application.

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SOUTHERN VANCOUVER ISLAND POULTRY ASSOCIATION, DISTRICT NO. 2.

FIRST

Annual Show

January 2 to 6 1917

To be held in the Cormorant Club, Victoria, B. C.

THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

is receiving

All Admission Fees Taken at this Exhibition.

New term, January 2; get particulars, Sprout-Shaw Institute.

**Hearty Wishes
for a
Happy and
Prosperous
New Year**

Phone or
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Quality Groceries, 1917 Government St.

THE EXCHANGE
718 FORT ST.
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Books and Magazines Exchanged

20 BICYCLES
Almost new, at your own
price, at the
Auction Mart
565 Johnson Street

Arthur Hemingway

**Auction Sale of Dairy
Cattle**

Instructed by D. Blythe, who is dis-
posing of his milk business, I will sell
by public auction, at his ranch, The
Uplands Dairy.

Thursday, December 4

1.30 p.m.

Thirty-one head of choice Dairy
Cattle and Milk Business, including
Jerseys, Grade Jerseys, Grade Ayr-
shires, Grade Shorthorns, Holsteins,
etc.; also two-year-old Holstein Bull.
There are seven Cows, fresh latter
part of November and this month, four
others due in January, twelve are due
in February, March and April, balance
other dates.

All cattle are exceptionally fine ani-
mals, in fine condition; young, none
over five years, government tested. All
are the product of careful selection of
high-class milk cows. Majority very
high percentage of butter fat; also the
milk business, with a twenty-one full
delivery.

Sale commences 1.30 p.m. sharp.
Take Uplands car to terminus, then
half-mile west.

Further particulars, apply
A. HEMINGWAY, Auctioneer
Phone 2884. City Market Auction.

We Deliver Immediately—Anywhere
Phone your order
to **4253**
THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.
WINE DEPARTMENT
1113 Douglas St. Open till 12 p.m.

WHEAT FOR POULTRY

What We Offer for To-morrow—No. 1 Wheat, at \$2.00 per 100 lbs.
No. 2 Wheat, at \$2.25 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Wheat, at \$2.75 per 100 lbs.
Tel. 419 **SYLVESTER FEED CO.** 709 Yates

**MAY YOUR 1917 BE BRIGHT AND
PROSPEROUS**

DRAKE HARDWARE CO., LTD.
Phone 1645. 1413 Douglas St.

**New Wellington Coal
at Current Rates**

This famous Coal as cheap as the inferior Coal.

J. KINGHAM & CO.
1004 Broad St. Phone 647
OUR METHOD—30 sacks to the ton, and 100 lbs. of coal in each sack.

**TELEPHONE COMPANY
MADE LARGE GAINS**

**B. C. Concern Has Been Ex-
panding Steadily During
Last Twelve Months**

Figures of the B. C. Telephone Com-
pany for 1916 show that progress has
taken place in every district of the
province in which the company oper-
ates, which is from Port Alberni on the
west coast of Vancouver Island, to
Nelson and other points in the Koot-
enay. During the year there has been
a net gain of 2,634 telephone stations,
distributed over the 45 exchanges. The
largest gain was in Vancouver, which
amounted to just over 1,200; Victoria,
364; Nelson, 102; New Westminster, 100;
North Vancouver, 90; Trail, 77; Na-
namo, 20; Port Alberni, 21; Port Co-
quitlam, 16.

It might be claimed that in the mat-
ter of telephone stations the province
is back to where it was on August 1,
1914, when war started. On that date
the B. C. Telephone Company had 42,
418 telephone stations. Gradual de-
crease followed until November 1, 1915,
when the figure was 39,535, or less than
2,000 of a total decrease. Since that
date there has been continual net gains
and to-day the number of stations is
42,337, or only 71 behind the record
mark. The total net gain for the whole
territory in 14 months is over 2,500.

The company has progressed other-
wise, and during the past year new
work of considerable magnitude has
been carried out, providing additional
telephone facilities, both local and long
distance. Even in 1915, when the num-
ber of telephone stations was decreasing,
the company showed its faith in the
province by proceeding with exten-
sive outside construction, the cost of
which reached into the hundreds of
thousands of dollars. During the past
season this construction has been con-
tinued, and now the telephone facili-
ties are such to meet any improved
condition.

One of the large works completed
was the placing underground of the
wires in the business section of Victo-
ria. This work had been proceeding
for two or three years, and now that
it is finished, a marked improvement
has been made in the downtown streets
of the capital city. In addition, work
done by the company in Victoria pro-
vided more outside equipment in prac-
tically every part of the city. Work
was also done in Nanaimo, Courtenay
and other districts of Vancouver
Island.

In Greater Vancouver 36 miles of pole
line were constructed, including the
stringing of the necessary wire and
cables. The 25-pole cable across the
bridge between the mainland and Sea
Island at Eburne was replaced with
2,000 feet of 100-pole cable, giving addi-
tional facilities to Lulu and Sea Is-
lands. Service across False creek at
the Granville street bridge, which was
interrupted by a dredge cutting the
cable, was restored by hanging 3,000
feet of 200-pole cable under the bridge,
and laying 600 feet of 200-pole subma-
rine cable across the draw.

On the lower mainland, outside Van-
couver, a new submarine cable was
laid across the Fraser river at New
Westminster, to replace the cable on
the bridge. Four new circuits were
strung from Cloverdale to White
Rock. Eight additional trunk lines
were established between Vancouver
and New Westminster. Considerable
local work was done in North Van-
couver. In West Vancouver two addi-
tional toll lines were along the Marine
Drive.

An important advance in the Koot-
enay is the construction of a new ex-
change building at Nelson. This will
be completed shortly. With the cut-
ting over of the new telephone equip-
ment, Nelson will be given what is
known as the common battery system,
which is the same as is in vogue in
Vancouver, Victoria and New West-
minster, where no ringing is necessary
to secure the attention of central.

In Trail, where activity has been
caused by the operations of the smel-
ter of the Consolidated Mining & Smel-
ting Company, extensions have been
carried out. Local work, too, has been
done in Grand Forks, Greenwood and
other districts.

The principal work in the Kootenay
has been the construction of important
long distance lines. With the comple-
tion of the 25-mile line between New
Denver and Nelson, via Kaslo, the
Slocan district has been given tele-
phone connection with the outside
world. These facilities will greatly as-
sist in the development of the mining
section of the province, where silver
and lead are the principal minerals.

Another copper circuit was estab-
lished between Nelson and Trail, a dis-
tance of 46 miles, which will facilitate
business, and improve telephone com-
munication between Kootenay and
Boundary points.

A third long distance construction in
the interior was the line between Mid-
way and Moleson, 23 miles. This is part
of the proposed line to Pentiction,
which will link up the Okanagan with
the Kootenay and Boundary.

Putting it in figures, the B. C. Tele-
phone Company placed during the year
nine and a half million feet, or about
1,500 miles, of wire conductors, in cable
only; about 2,700 poles, or 67 miles, ex-
clusive of long distance construction,
were set; underground conduit laid
amounted to 14,999 duct feet; 8,000 feet
of underground from pipe laterals were
laid underground; 225 miles of iron
wire were stretched, principally in the
rural districts.

"Do you really like me, Jack?" "Sure!
Don't I come to see you regularly?"
"But men often tell on a girl for whom
they care little or nothing." "Not with
Christmas coming up."

Demand Phoenix Stout. Home pro-
duct.

**OUR JANUARY GREAT CLEARANCE
SALE COMMENCES TUESDAY, JAN. 2**

**A Special Clearance
of Women's Taffeta
Underskirts**

Women's Underskirts, made of good
quality taffeta silk, with wide circular
frill finished with narrow ruching and
frills. These come in black only.
Values to \$3.95. Sale price... \$1.85
Values to \$5.00. Sale price... \$2.85

**Clearance of Wom-
en's Novelty Skirts**

Reg. values to \$20.00. **\$7.50**
January Sale

An unusually fine range of Women's
Novelty Skirts for afternoon and even-
ing wear. They come in black satin
and taffetas, Roman striped taffetas,
voiles and serges, in navy and black.
We cannot urge you too strongly to
see these Skirts as the values are ex-
ceptional.

**January Sale Spec-
ials from the Bargain
Basement**

Several Dozen Ladies' Waists in voile and
muslin stripe effects. White, trimmed in
colors, also plain white. Reg. value \$1.50.
Sale price... **75c**
Ladies' Dark Waists, useful for morning
wear; made from good wrapperette. Sale
price... **75c**
Clearance Ladies' Flannellette Dressing
Sacques. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price... **45c**
Girls' Warm Dresses, made from dark col-
ored wrapperette. Navy blue and red
grounds with small designs. For girls ages
3 years to 6 years. Reg. \$1.00. Sale price,
each... **50c**
House Dresses, cut in kimono style, elastic
band set in waist; made from a good qual-
ity print, in light and dark grey designs.
Very useful. Special price... **\$1.25**
Ladies' Overall Aprons, full cut, good qual-
ity print, serviceable colorings. Reg. 75c.
Sale price... **65c**

**CLEARANCE OF WINTER WEIGHT
UNDERWEAR**
Heavy Knit Cotton Vests, long or short
sleeves, high or low necks. Special price,
each... **25c**
Reg. to 45c. Sale price, 3 for **\$1.00**
Drawers to match. Reg. to 45c. Sale price,
3 for **\$1.00**

**Wonderful Bargains
in Women's Corsets**

Corsets, 18 pair only. Sizes 26, 27 and 28.
Reg. value \$1.00. **50c**
January Sale
Corsets, made of heavy white coutil, with
long hips, medium bust, four hose sup-
porters, with three hooks below clasp;
trimmings with silk embroidery.
Sizes to 28. Regular value **\$1.00**
\$1.50. January Sale **\$1.00**
Corsets, in odd lines and sizes, made of coutil,
batiste and fancy weaves. Your choice
of low, medium or high bust. Regular
values to \$1.50. **\$1.25**
To be cleared out at **\$1.25**
"Modart" Front-Laced Corsets, in sizes 19 to
22. Regular values \$5.00 to \$12.00. To be
cleared at **HALF-PRICE**
Brasieres, in batiste, trimmed with embroi-
derery. All sizes. Values \$1.55.
\$1.50 and \$1.75. January Sale... **85c**

**Bargains in Women's
Handbags**

Silver Mesh Bags in several sizes.
Values to \$2.25. Sale price... **\$1.00**
Black Leather Bags, with gun metal tops,
colored linings and fitted with small change
purse and mirror. Values to **\$1.00**
\$1.85. Sale price... **\$1.00**
Sample Handbags in patent leather, velvet
and silk. These come in all the newest
shapes with dainty linings.
Prices range from \$1.35 to... **\$2.75**

**January Clearance of Women's
Winter Coats**



Our entire stock of Coats, comprising sev-
eral hundred of the smartest models, are being
offered at prices that make each one a real big
bargain, and just at the time of the year when
most needed. They are made from chinchilla,
velour cloth and plain and fancy tweeds. The
variety in both style and colors are so exten-
sive it would be a waste of space to go into de-
tails. It is only fair to see these Coats to ap-
preciate the wonderful values we are offering.

Lot 1—Values to \$18.75. **\$9.50**
January Sale
Lot 2—Values to \$28.50. **\$17.50**
January Sale
Lot 3—Values to \$37.50. **\$21.50**
January Sale

Women's Novelty Coats
Reg. values to \$45.00. **\$13.50**
January Sale

This is the greatest bargain we have offered on
Novelty Coats. They come in long and three-quarter
lengths. Made in the more extreme styles from vel-
vet cord, leopard cloth and fancy all-wool tweeds. All
are lined with the best quality satin.

CONTINUING OUR SALE OF REMNANTS ON TUESDAY

**Women's Dressing
Sacques to Clear at \$1**

Regular Value \$1.75

At this price we are clearing a line of
Dressing Sacques made of white mus-
lin with large sailor collar and fin-
ished with knife pleating. Regular
value \$1.75. January Sale. **\$1.00**

**Four Extraordinary Suit Bar-
gains for the January Sale**

The Suits in these four groups come in all the
season's smartest styles and materials. Every garment
is well made and fitted with good quality silk or satin.
All the favorite colors are represented, such as brown,
grey, green, navy and black. Also many tweeds and
novelty checks. Do not fail to come in and look these
Suits over as the values are extraordinary.

Lot 1—Values to \$30.00. **\$12.50**
January Sale
Lot 2—Values to \$35.00. **\$21.50**
January Sale
Lot 3—Values to \$55.00. **\$27.50**
January Sale



Women's Tweed Suits

Regular values to \$25.00. **\$9.00**
January Sale

At this price you can choose from a splendid range of
Tweed Suits in grey, brown and heather mixtures. They
are made in semi-tailored and novelty styles, lined with a
splendid quality silk. Skirts are cut on wide lines.

**January Clearance
of Women's Waists**

Reg. values to \$4.50. **\$1.95**
To clear at

A special clearance of odd lines of
the famous "Reilly" Man-Tailored
Waists. This is a rare opportunity to
procure one of these beautiful Waists
at a small price. They are made of
fine cambric, linenette and pure Irish
linen, in plain, tucked and embroidered
styles. Sizes 34 to 42.

**January Sale Bar-
gains from the Staple
Section**

Sheetings, 2 yds. wide. Sale price, yd. 30c
Sheetings, 2 1/2 yds. wide. Sale price, yd. 40c
Sheetings, 2 3/4 yds. wide. Sale price, yd.
only... **42c**
Sheets, ready-made, 2 yds. by 2 1/2 yds. Sale
price, pair... **\$2.00**
Sheets, ready-made, 2 1/2 yds. by 2 1/2 yds.
Sale price, pair... **\$2.25**
Sheets, ready-made, 2 3/4 yds. by 2 3/4 yds.
Sale price, pair... **\$2.50**
Pillow Cases, 40, 42 and 44 ins. Sale price,
pair... **35c**
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 40, 42, 44 and 46
ins. Sale price, pair... **50c**
Terry Towels, 18x34 ins. Each... **15c**
Terry Towels, 18x40 ins. Each... **25c**
Terry Towels, 21x43 ins. Each... **40c**
White Flannellette, 27 ins. wide. Yard... **15c**
Striped Flannellette, 32 ins. wide. Yard... **15c**

**January Sale of Silks
Coatings and Dress
Goods**

Silks included in this lot are heavy Paillette
silk, striped and floral washing silks, taf-
fetas, pongees, foulards, and other odd-
ments. Widths 19 to 36 ins. Values to
\$1.25. Sale price, yard... **65c**
Silks—In this lot you can choose from striped
taffetas, foulards, all-silk brocades and
heavy quality messaline. Values to \$2.00.
Sale price, yard... **\$1.25**
Tweeds, including Donegal checks and self
coloring effects, 40 and 42 ins. wide. Sale
price, yard... **85c**
White Corduroy Velvet, 27 ins. wide. Sale
price, yard... **58c**
Astrachans, in nigger brown, Russian green
and sage blue, 52 ins. wide. Regular \$4.00.
Sale price, yard... **\$2.95**
Remainder of Our Coatings All Reduced for
January Sale

**January Sale Bar-
gains in Fancy
Goods**

Stamped Cushions. Sale price... **35c**
Stamped Centres. Sale price... **65c**
Stamped Centres. Sale price... **45c**
Cretonne Novelty. Sale price... **50c**
Odd Fancy Goods. Regular 10c to \$1.50. To
clear at... **Half-Price**
Baby Blankets. Sale price... **30c**
Wash Cases. Reg. 75c to \$1.75. To clear
at... **Half-Price**
Striped Towels. Reg. 75c. Sale price... **60c**
White Towels. Reg. 50c. Sale price... **25c**
Work Bags and Work Aprons. Reg. 25c to
\$1.00. To clear at... **Half-Price**